

### Opposition Unites in Manila

#### Laurel Expected To Be Aquino's Running Mate

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

MANILA — Corazon C. Aquino, the widow of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the assassinated opposition leader, emerged Thursday as the candidate of a unified opposition to face President Ferdinand E. Marcos in elections scheduled for Feb. 7.

Statements by opposition figures made it clear that Salvador H. Laurel, a former senator who had been her chief rival, has agreed to join her as her vice-presidential candidate.

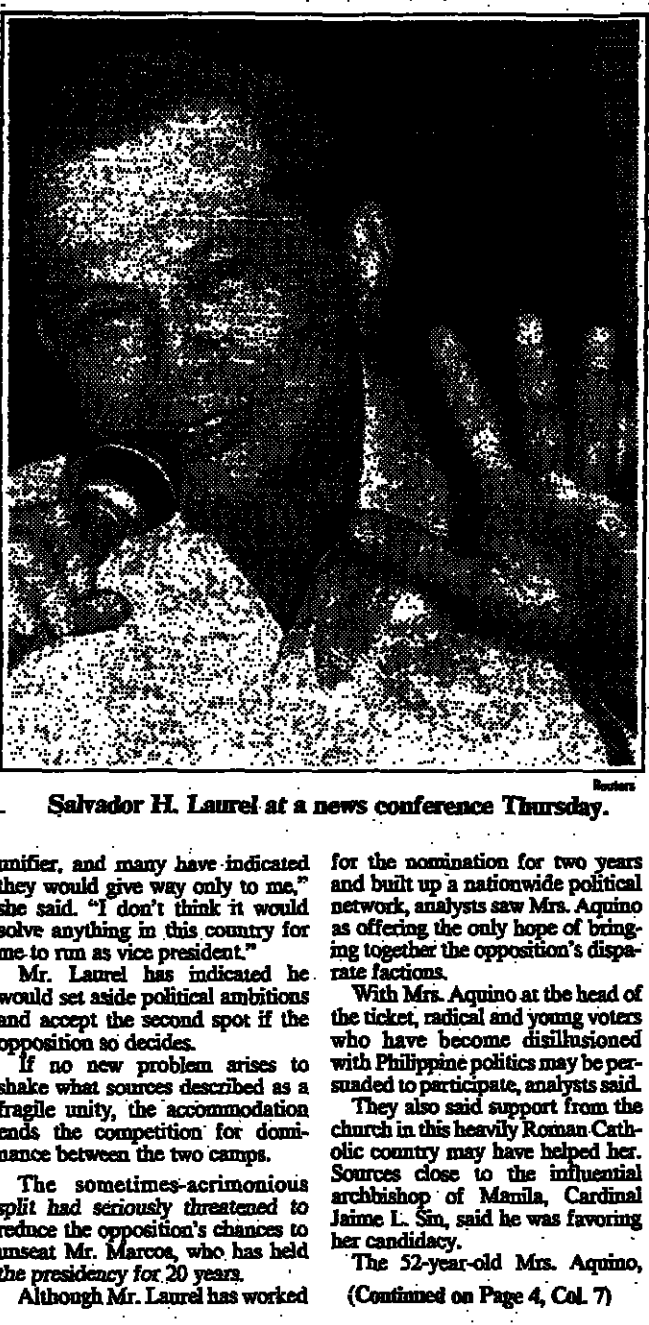
Mr. Laurel said Thursday that he and Mrs. Aquino, who have been meeting privately to seek a unified late, would hold a press conference on Sunday. He said they would announce then "the official candidate of the united opposition."

Reached at her home, Mrs. Aquino showed surprise that Mr. Laurel had announced the press conference and said, "You'll have to wait till Sunday" for details.

A source close to Mrs. Aquino confirmed that "unity has been achieved."

Mrs. Aquino, who announced her candidacy Tuesday, reiterated earlier statements that she would run for vice president.

"I have been perceived as the



Salvador H. Laurel at a news conference Thursday.

unifier, and many have indicated they would give way only to me," she said. "I don't think it would solve anything in this country for me to run as vice president."

Mr. Laurel has indicated he would set aside political ambitions and accept the second spot if the opposition so decides.

If no new problem arises to shake what sources described as a fragile unity, the accommodation ends the competition for dominance between the two camps.

The sometimes-acrimonious split had seriously threatened to reduce the opposition's chances to unseat Mr. Marcos, who has held the presidency for 20 years.

Although Mr. Laurel has worked

### Stocks Off Sharply in Singapore

#### Selling Is Heavy In Reopening Of Exchange

By Reuters

SINGAPORE — Share prices plunged Thursday in frantic selling on the Singapore and Kuala Lumpur stock exchanges when trading reopened after a three-day suspension.

Prices dropped by 20 percent to 30 percent across the board, and brokers warned that the worst was to come. They estimated that share values had fallen by more than 1 billion Singapore dollars (\$470 million).

The Straits Times Industrial Index for Singapore tumbled 22.27 points to 609.54 and the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Industrial Index lost 36.65 points to 399.57, the largest drop in a single day recorded on either exchange.

The suspension of trading on the



Dealers on the trading floor of the Singapore Stock Exchange began transactions after Thursday's reopening.

### Britain Leaves UNESCO, Citing Anti-West Bias

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Britain said Thursday that it was withdrawing from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on Dec. 31.

Its reasons for doing so echoed charges made by the United States when it left a year ago, saying that the UN cultural agency had an anti-Western bias and was poorly managed.

In a speech to the House of Commons, the overseas aid minister, Timothy Raison, said that UNESCO had "gone wrong" and was "harmfully politicized and badly managed."

Britain, like the United States, has charged that UNESCO often involves itself in extraneous political issues, including taking stands and funding projects on nuclear issues, human rights and control of the international media that are addressed from the perspective of Eastern European members and are detrimental to Western values.

Mr. Raison said that up to 70 percent of the UNESCO budget was spent at its Paris headquarters. He emphasized overall support for the UN system, and said Britain would maintain observer status in UNESCO, like the United States.

But, he said, Britain was determined that its support "should be for effective and efficient organizations."

"Unfortunately," he said, "UNESCO is not such a body."

Britain first gave notice at the end of 1984 that it would leave unless substantial changes were made in UNESCO's organization and spending priorities. Mr. Raison said that Britain acknowledged that some steps toward reform had been taken, including budget reductions and depoliticizing the agency's priorities, but that they were not enough.

In Paris, UNESCO said it "deeply regrets" Britain's move, which it said "must come as a surprise to all those who have been engaged over the past two years in a far-reaching effort to agree on UNESCO's programs, budget, structures and functioning."

Britain was scheduled to contribute \$9 million to UNESCO next year. It said the money now would be redirected to overseas aid.

UNESCO already had cut all existing programs by 25 percent, the percentage of its \$380-million budget that had been contributed by the United States.

The loss of Britain's presence in the organization, however, is in some respects more damaging than the loss of funds. Britain has played a historic role in UNESCO since it was founded in London nearly 40 years ago. Julian Huxley, its first director-general, was one of many prominent Britons instrumental in developing and fostering the agency.

The decision brought an immediate storm of protest across a wide political spectrum in Britain, including many within Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party. In an acrimonious parliamentary session, Mr. Raison denied charges that the decision had been made under U.S. pressure.

Opposition Labor Party spokesmen called the decision "shabby and disgraceful" and "a kick in the teeth for the Third World." Former Foreign Secretary David Owen, head of the Social Democratic Party, said it branded Britain as an "international Philistine" that is



Caspar W. Weinberger

### New Cancer Treatment That Activates Body's Defenses Is Called Promising

By Christine Russell  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new cancer treatment that activates the body's defenses, turning white blood cells into cells that selectively track tumors, has shown highly promising results in its first experimental test in patients, the National Cancer Institute has announced.

Some researchers called this the first new approach to the treatment of cancer in decades.

The institute reported Wednesday that use of the new technique in 25 patients produced measurable reductions — by more than 50 percent — in the sizes of tumors of 1 of the patients. The cancers were advanced that the 25 patients could not be treated with conventional drug or radiation therapy.

One patient with a severe form of cancer called melanoma showed complete disappearance of widespread disease for at least 10 months, and the other 10 patients showed partial responses in colon, kidney, lung and melanoma cancers that had spread.

"I don't know where this is going to lead," said Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg, head of the research team and chief of surgery at the cancer institute. "It's clearly a beginning and we're off to a good start."

He called it one of the first whole new approaches since the development of cancer drugs began decades ago.

Dr. Rosenberg was the medical spokesman for the team that treated President Ronald Reagan for melanoma cancer last summer.

"For the first time," Dr. Rosenberg said, "we can take the immune system of a patient, alter it, and use



Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg

it to cause regression of a tumor. This represents the first step in the development of a whole new treatment of cancer."

Previously, cancer treatment has been limited to surgery, radiation therapy and chemotherapy.

The initial signs of success were hailed by officials at the institute and by outside experts as a major development in the campaign to develop new therapies that might be used to treat the most common deadly cancers.

But they cautioned that the findings were preliminary. A limited number of patients have been studied for periods of six weeks to 10 months. The treatment is now very

### Tax Reform May Fail, O'Neill Warns Reagan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., speaker of the House of Representatives, said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan's qualified support for the tax reform bill passed by the House Ways and Means committee was not enough to reverse opposition to the bill by Republican members of Congress.

"If he wants it to fail," Mr. O'Neill said, "that's all right with us."

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, noted that Mr. Reagan had lobbied extensively in 1981 for a major package of tax reductions and said:

"The president needs to lobby just as hard if he is to accomplish the historic, bipartisan overhaul in the tax system that he has promised."

He added: "If he doesn't want it to fail, he better start getting the votes. I think it's got a tough road."

A Republican aide said there was such opposition to the bill Thursday that it would be difficult to secure more than 40 or 50 Republican votes. Democrats contended that about 75 Republican votes were needed to pass the bill.

■ Reagan Urges Passage

David E. Rosenbaum of The New York Times reported earlier:

President Reagan, despite the solid opposition of the Republican leadership in the House, strongly urged the House on Wednesday to pass the tax legislation next week and send the bill to the Senate.

Although five of the 13 Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee voted for the legislation Tuesday, overwhelming opposition to the bill was expressed

in a general meeting of Republican congressmen Wednesday morning.

Mr. Reagan, speaking later in the day, called the committee's bill "substantial progress from current law." But he said that many elements need to be improved in the Senate next year and that he considered the House measure nothing more than "a good start."

The view in Congress and the administration is that if the tax bill fails in the House next week, no other comprehensive tax legislation will be considered by Congress during the Reagan presidency. The measure is scheduled to reach the House floor for a vote at the end of next week and, if it passes, to be taken up by the Senate early next year.

Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee plan to offer an alternative proposal on the House floor that would be more favorable to business than the committee's bill, but the Democratic majority in the House is so large that neither side gives the Republican proposal any chance.

Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said that the president's statement was "not as strong as we wanted" but that "we didn't come this far to lose."

Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the Republican minority leader, said there were two grounds for the opposition.

Substantively, he said, Republicans believe the bill would damage business and the economy. Politically, he said, Republicans believe it is unfair to expect them to vote for Democratic legislation that the president would probably veto.

### SDI Research Gaining, Says Weinberger

Reuters

BONN — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Thursday that the United States might have the ability to deploy an anti-missile shield using ground-based laser weapons as early as the mid-1990s.

Addressing a German-American seminar in Bonn, Mr. Weinberger said recent breakthroughs in research on the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI, had convinced Washington that a working space-based missile defense system could be ready much sooner than previously estimated.

Experiments in Hawaii, he said, have made the most important recent advance by finding a way of removing the effects of the atmosphere on lasers and showing that high-quality beams could be projected into space in any weather.

"In the past we thought that a ground-based laser system would not be available until the turn of the century," Mr. Weinberger said.

"This and other breakthroughs convince us that a ground-based laser missile-defense system with space-based elements may be feasible by the mid-1990s," he said.

The defense secretary made the remarks at an annual conference of American and West German military leaders.

He then held talks on the research program and other military issues with Chancellor Helmut Kohl before flying to London to meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Mr. Weinberger attacked critics of the program as misguided and urged the European allies to join in the technological research.

He said the most pressing reason for developing research on the SDI program, popularly known as "star wars," was that Moscow was already well ahead in developing space defense systems such as lasers, nuclear particle beams and kinetic energy weapons.

"They now possess ground-based lasers that could interfere with our satellites," he said, "and by the late 1980s they could have prototypes of ground-based lasers able to hit ballistic missiles."

Mr. Weinberger rejected arguments by some European opponents of the program that such a system would shield only the United States and effectively "decouple" American defense from that of its European allies.

Mr. Weinberger said Washington was still eager for allies to join in SDI research, but he refused to be drawn into a debate that has gone on for months in West Germany on whether to sign a government accord or let companies sign up independently.

### Synod's Final Documents Stir a Traditionalist-Liberal Clash

By Kenneth A. Briggs  
New York Times Service

ROME — A major clash has broken out among the bishops at extraordinary synod here over form and substance of the assembly's final documents.

The debate has become a test of rivalry between two competing wings of the church among the 161 bishops here.

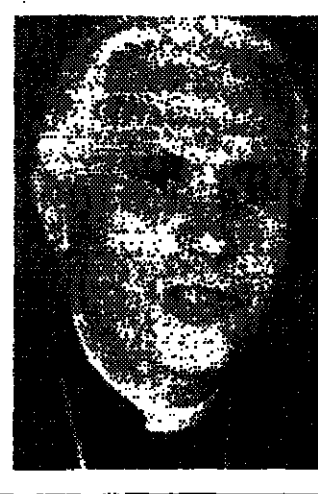
Synod sessions are closed, but shape of the dispute has become known through news conferences and in interviews with those close to the proceedings.

The pivotal question is whether bishops will issue a statement of ecclesial proposals as well as a pastoral message.

The Reverend Diarmuid Martin, Vatican spokesman, said yesterday that the shape of the document or documents "is completely open." He indicated the width of the debate by saying 20 bishops took part in a decision on the subject Wednesday evening and that many others wished to speak.

He said if there was a dispute, the Martin smiled and said, "her still reflection going on."

Another point, he said, "I



### 'Behind the human exterior stands the mystery of a more than human reality. Without a view of the mystery of the church, the church becomes a human construction.'

— Cardinal Ratzinger

the pope or hang separately. So they've chosen unity."

Traditionalist prelates, led by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger of Munich, who heads the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, set the agenda by saying that the church had lost much of its sacred quality and needed an infusion of mystery. The congregation is the papal guardian of doctrinal orthodoxy.

For the most part, the traditionalists have used the term "mystery" as a rallying point around which to promote a highly Roman, hierarchical view of the church. In its practice of authority and sacraments, the church is seen as a gift of God and as having structures and a nature that are basically unchanging.

The professed aim of the traditionalists is to promote a rigorous interpretation of the Second Vatican Council, which the synod has been assigned to review, that focuses on its consistency with tradition rather than on its spirit of liberalization.

Against this stance, sometimes called the "vertical" view, are liberal bishops who see the church more as a local, communal society of believers living out the Christian

#### INSIDE

- The EC summit: Out of recession comes a first step toward more flexibility. Page 2.
- As a quiet insider became President Ronald Reagan's security aide, the chief of staff consolidated his power. Page 3.
- In South Africa, the question is: Who is winning? The answer, for now, seems to be neither side. Page 4.

#### WEEKEND

- Sam Shepard, like earlier American playwrights, has created a personal vision of the American family. Page 7.
- Britain dropped its objections to an accord limiting European Community steel sales to the United States. Page 11.
- British unemployment fell slightly in November to stand at 13.1 percent. Page 11.

#### TO OUR READERS

Because of technical problems in New York, 3 P.M. NYSE and Amex prices are listed in today's issue instead of closing prices.



## Soviet Is Gaining, Using Western Technology in Jet Fighters, Jane's Says

**Reuters**  
LONDON — The Soviet Union is narrowing the technology gap between its advanced aircraft and their Western counterparts, in some cases with the aid of Western technology, Jane's, the authoritative publishers of military reference works, said Thursday.

In the 1985-86 edition of "Jane's All the World's Aircraft," the London-based group included the first published photographs of the new Soviet Sukhoi Su-27 fighter plane, which is equipped with radar to shoot down missiles and is comparable to the U.S. F-15 Eagle. Jane's said the Su-27 became operational in recent months.

"There was a time when the most advanced Soviet aircraft trailed far behind their Western counterparts," the book said. "A glance through the Soviet section of this edition of Jane's will show how much the technology gap has narrowed."

In the last year, Jane's said, the Soviet Union also produced an Antonov equivalent to the Lockheed C-5 Galaxy, a transport plane, and an Mi-28 helicopter to match the U.S. Apache.

Jane's would not reveal the source of the photographs. Referring to the Sukhoi photos, Jane's said: "They reflect the high cost to the West of U.S. technology transfers to less-than-reliable friends and of the shady activities

that the press describes as 'spy scandals'.

The publishers quoted a U.S. government paper issued in September as saying the Soviet Union had estimated it saved five years and \$55 million in developing radar in its latest generation of fighter planes by using U.S. military documentation.

The paper, Jane's said, also stated that there had been hundreds of other examples of Soviet military equipment being developed with the aid of Western technology.

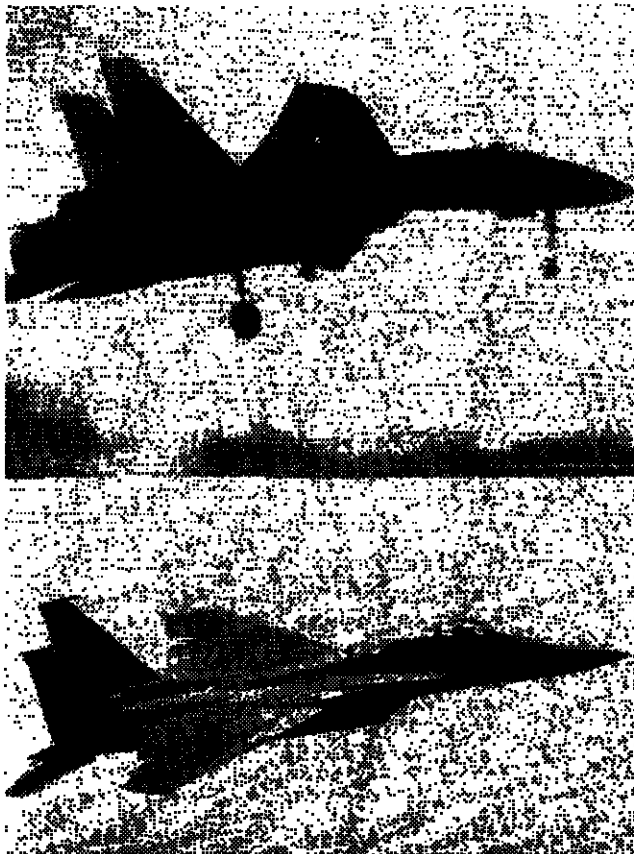
The Reagan administration has been trying to restrict the export of some high technology to the Eastern bloc, which has caused friction with allies in Western Europe.

Jane's also criticized President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

It said the proposed space-based shield against nuclear missiles offered unachievable promises and involved spending so large and unpredictable that all estimates tended to be meaningless.

In another section, Jane's said passenger aircraft should have better escape routes, and that repair systems should be reviewed in the light of the large number of deaths in air accidents in the past year.

The book noted that an accident in which 55 people died in a Boeing 727 at Manchester in August, was not the first in which victims were unable to get out of a plane in time.



The photograph of the Soviet Sukhoi Su-27 fighter, above. Jane's said it was similar to the U.S. F-15 Eagle, below.

"Bearing this in mind," Jane's said, "it would be more reassuring to know that exit facilities were being improved universally rather than reduced in certain aircraft to make way for further money-gathering passengers."

The publication said there were about 1,600 deaths involving commercial aircraft in 1985. It said that

fact should prompt a reassessment of the amount of time older engines remain in use and of the practice of repairing damaged aircraft parts rather than replacing them.

Experts cited a fatal tail fin as a factor in the crash of a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 in August in which 520 people died.

## NATO Proposes to Cut Troop Levels in Europe To Unblock Vienna Talks

By William Drözdak  
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization unveiled Thursday a new proposal for troop reductions in Central Europe that seeks to break the deadlock over East-West talks on conventional force levels by adopting a framework suggested by the Warsaw Pact.

In the first arms control initiative since the Geneva meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, NATO representatives said they had made a significant concession by dropping a demand for prior agreement on the size of East-bloc forces stationed in the region.

The Vienna negotiations, formally called the Talks on Mutual Reduction of Forces in Europe, have languished for most of their 12 years because of a protracted dispute over troop numbers. The West claims that the East understates its forces by 230,000 men.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany have persisted for months in urging a dramatic new Western proposal at the Vienna talks, according to senior Western diplomats.

The new proposal quickly acquired widespread support among NATO governments because of the belief that bolder, more imagin-

ative steps were necessary to restore public faith in arms control and to recapture the initiative from Moscow after a spate of Soviet offers to freeze or reduce nuclear arms testing and development.

The West's new proposal "sailed through NATO in record time once the summit concentrated everyone's minds," a senior Western diplomat said. "It is hard to believe we would have gotten one before Christmas without the summit."

Ambassador Michael Alexander of Britain declared Thursday that the NATO countries had now adapted their position to such an extent that they had established 16 areas of agreement with the Warsaw Pact over how to bring about a treaty on troop cuts in Europe. He said that the West's latest offer would help enormously in overcoming many years of "a dialogue of the deaf."

The Western proposal embraces the East-bloc concept of a first phase reduction involving U.S. and Soviet forces, followed by a "no increase" commitment to be undertaken by both alliances for the next three years.

Last February the Warsaw Pact proposed opening cuts of 20,000 Soviet troops and 13,000 Americans as well as a ceiling on soldiers currently deployed. The new Western version accepts this format but prescribes a smaller initial troop withdrawal of 11,500 Soviets and 5,000 Americans.

Despite the narrowing of key differences on early troop withdrawals and a ceiling on bloc forces, the negotiating positions between the East and West remain in sharp conflict over whether to reduce the quantity of armaments and ways to verify observance of the lower troop levels.

The chief Soviet delegate, Valentin Mikhalov, responding to the Western offer put forward at the close of the negotiating round Thursday, said that even though Western countries seemed formally to accept the East-bloc scheme, "they filled it with dubious content."

The seven Warsaw Pact nations, anxious about NATO's arms modernization plan, have demanded that all troops being removed should take away their weapons and combat equipment. The West says that each side "should have the discretion to decide for itself" how to dispose of its weapons.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 9 Soviet-U.S. Families to Be Reunited

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Nine Soviet citizens separated from American relatives have received official confirmation from Soviet authorities that they may join their family members in the United States, the State Department said Thursday.

"We welcome the Soviet willingness to move forward on these cases," the department said in a statement. Eight Soviet spouses of Americans and the young son of a U.S. citizen are being permitted to leave.

The plan to bring separated families together was announced shortly before the meeting of President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Geneva last month. Altogether 25 families are divided between the United States and the Soviet Union.



Mr. Craxi and Mrs. Bonner at the Chigi Palace.

### Craxi Receives Bonner in Rome

ROME (UPI) — Yelena G. Bonner met with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi on Thursday and called the 35-minute meeting at the Chigi Palace a tribute to her husband, Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident.

Mrs. Bonner, 62, who was allowed to leave the Soviet Union for the West to seek medical advice about problems with her eyes and heart, arrived Monday in Italy for medical treatment. She said she probably would leave Saturday for Boston to consult heart specialists.

### Qadhafi Eases Support for Chad Rebel

DAKAR, Senegal (Reuters) — Libya's leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, seeking for a way to end the stalemate in Chad's 20-year civil war, scaled down his commitment Thursday to former President Goukouni Oueddei, his rebel protégé in north Chad.

After a three-day visit to Senegal for talks with President Abdou Diouf, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Colonel Qadhafi told reporters he was prepared to treat Mr. Goukouni and Chad's president, Hissène Habré, as rivals on "the same footing of equality."

Colonel Qadhafi, who in 1983 sent an estimated 6,000 troops into northern Chad to aid the rebels, has until now insisted that Mr. Goukouni was the only legitimate Chadian head of state. But he said no one could end the war "without recognizing the preponderant role of Libya," which claims an area of desert territory in northern Chad known as the Aouzou strip.

### Weinberger Shifts on Military Reform

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Under pressure from Congress, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger has said that he could accept changes in the structure of the U.S. armed forces, including proposals to strengthen the authority of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The comments, in a letter Wednesday to senior members of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, reflect a significant change in position. Testifying before the committee on Nov. 14, Mr. Weinberger opposed major changes in military structure.

In his letter, he noted that the Joint Chiefs of Staff helped the defense secretary to communicate orders from the president to field commanders, and helped supervise the way such orders were carried out. "The role of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in this regard should be strengthened," he wrote, "provided it is clear that he acts on behalf of the JCS."

### U.S. Extends Bid Deadline for Subs

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The U.S. Navy has "extended indefinitely" a Friday deadline for bids to build four nuclear-powered attack submarines in an effort to keep General Dynamics Corp. in the competition. The navy said it wanted to avoid awarding the contracts to a single source.

The navy's announcement Wednesday followed Tuesday's barring of General Dynamics from receiving new government contracts. On Monday, the corporation and four of its present or former executives were indicted on fraud charges. One of those indicted, James M. Beggs, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, took a leave of absence Wednesday.

Senior Defense Department officials suggested Wednesday that the barring of General Dynamics would be lifted before the production of vital arms was affected. Without the extension of the bid deadline, contracts for the submarines would have gone to Newport News Shipbuilding in Virginia, which, navy officials asserted, could have increased its price at the last minute.

### Walesa Answers Summons in Gdansk

WARSAW (Reuters) — Lech Walesa answered a summons Thursday to the prosecutor's office in Gdansk, where he was asked to read an account of investigations of charges that he had slandered electoral officials, a spokesman for Mr. Walesa said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Walesa, the former leader of the Solidarity union movement, and his lawyer spent about three hours reading 70 pages from a 1,000-page file, and would continue the reading Friday. Mr. Walesa has been accused of slandering Polish election officials by issuing false figures to Western correspondents on the general elections in October, which the banned union urged its supporters to boycott. He had told reporters that surveys by former Solidarity members showed that the turnout was far lower than the authorities had stated.

### For the Record

One person died from a gas leak at a fertilizer plant that sent sulfur trioxide gas, a component of oil, over crowded bazaar districts of New Delhi on Wednesday, All India Radio reported Thursday. (Reuters)

Tunisia's main labor federation has dismissed its longtime secretary-general, Habib Achour, and elected Sadok Alouche to replace him. Mr. Alouche said Thursday. He said the change had come as the government agreed Wednesday to free 100 members of the General Union of Tunisian Workers who were arrested during strikes last month. (Reuters)

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, predicted Thursday that President Ronald Reagan would veto a bill imposing strict quotas on textile and shoe imports. The bill was approved this week in the Senate and the House of Representatives. (Reuters)

A major underground nuclear weapons test, conducted jointly for the United States and Britain, was detonated Thursday in the Nevada desert 79 miles (127.5 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas. (AP)

### Correction

A United Press International article Tuesday erroneously attributed a "warning" about the closing of the Singapore stock market to Finance Minister Richard Hu. Mr. Hu never spoke to the press on this issue.

## EC Summit: Out of Recession, a New First Step

By Steven J. Dryden  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — When Jacques Delors, the president of the European Community Commission, compared decisions made at this week's European summit meeting with the 1957 agreement launching the EC, those present greeted his remarks with skepticism.

Mr. Delors admitted a few hours later that the remarks, made immediately after the meeting ended at midnight Tuesday, were perhaps influenced by exhaustion and the late hour.

But in one sense, his observations were not as grandiose as they first appeared to be. It took two devastating world wars to convince at least some of the major countries in Europe that economic cooperation was better than brutal competition.

The fruits of the Treaty of Rome, the community's founding charter, were robust national economies and a dramatic improvement of the standard of living in Western Europe in the 1960s and much of the 1970s.

Now, EC officials said, it has taken Western Europe's economic difficulties of the past

several years to push the community's members to attempt a further modification of the way they do business together.

The most potentially important decision made by the leaders, these officials said, was

### NEWS ANALYSIS

to approve the use of majority voting to remove national barriers that have kept the EC from functioning as a true common market. Previously, any one country's opposition could block community decisions indefinitely.

As the member states have gone about this exercise, these officials said, some important things have happened.

First, the principle of majority voting has been confirmed at the highest level by the EC leaders themselves.

At the previous EC summit meeting in June in Milan, the member states voted, 7-3, to call an intergovernmental conference that would seek, among other things, to revise the voting procedures as defined under the Treaty of Rome and to redefine the powers of the

European Parliament. The conference, in fact a series of meetings of the EC foreign ministers, began in September.

The meetings led to the Luxembourg summit talks, where the leaders again used majority voting to accept some of the conference's recommendations.

Second, Britain and Greece, who voted with Denmark in June against the idea of holding the intergovernmental conference, approved the changes recommended by the conference to the participants in Luxembourg.

The adoption of majority voting was considered essential to stop the community from becoming embroiled in procedural wrangling once its membership is enlarged to 12 with the accession of Spain and Portugal on Jan. 1.

After several years in which Britain and the rest of the EC were bogged down in an argument about the British contribution to the community's budget, the decision by Britain to join with the majority this time, although grudgingly, was a particularly good sign for the community's future, the officials said.

## U.S. Weighs Basing Anti-Hijacking Team Abroad

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is considering stationing military anti-hijacking specialists overseas because of a series of failures to get to the scene quickly enough in the hijacking of an Egyptian airliner to Malta and of the Achille Lauro cruise ship.

Reagan administration officials said Wednesday that a debate had arisen within the government over the policy of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to keep the anti-terrorist units at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and not send them overseas except during emergencies.

Based at Fort Bragg are the Delta force commando unit, which specializes in rescue operations, and technicians and advisers who

operate equipment for the storming of hijacked planes.

They were instrumental in helping Venezuelan troops storm a hijacked airliner in Curaçao in August 1984. In that incident, the two hijackers were killed and all 70 passengers and crew were rescued.

The administration is now considering stationing anti-hijacking experts in West Germany or Italy, to be on call for contingencies in Western Europe or the Middle East, a State Department official said.

In the Nov. 23 hijacking of the EgyptAir jet, the Egyptians asked for American support after deciding to send a commando team to Malta. They were dismayed to learn that the anti-terrorist specialists were in North Carolina.

As a result, the Egyptians asked

Brigadier General Robert Wiegand, who oversees U.S. military programs in Egypt, and two aides to accompany them to Malta to serve as liaisons.

The Egyptians wanted to demonstrate U.S. involvement to Libya, which they believed was behind the hijacking.

In addition, the Egyptians asked for U.S. Navy air cover to protect the two Egyptian C-130s carrying the commandos to Malta. Three jets from the U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea escorted the Egyptian planes to Malta, the State Department official said.

The Maltese government allowed the Egyptians to send forces and said it would permit Americans to assist the Egyptians, so long as they did not appear to be part of a separate U.S. action.

Malta did not want Americans in uniform to be seen at the airport, so General Wiegand changed to civilian clothes and was able to work in the airport control tower with Egyptian and Maltese officials.

The two other officers in uniform remained at the U.S. Embassy because they had no special mission to perform.

Washington had ordered the Americans not to storm the plane. The experts from Fort Bragg, carrying explosives and listening devices, got as far as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization base in Sigonella, Sicily. But because the Maltese did not want them to enter Malta on military aircraft, they were too late to aid the Egyptians.

A State Department official said the Americans' expertise might have limited the death toll. Sixty of the 98 persons aboard the airliner were killed during the hijacking and rescue attempt.

U.S. officials said the Delta force also was sent to the region during the Achille Lauro takeover in October, but arrived too late to aid in any rescue operation. One American was killed in that incident.

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### TRAVELLERS REASSURED WATER IN BOMBAY SAFE TO DRINK

Based on his long and intimate acquaintance with Bombay our foreign correspondent writes:

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## Admiral Poindexter: Quiet Insider Moves Up

### Colleagues Say New Security Adviser Speaks Softly But Carries Lot of Weight

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At a White House news conference, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter was asked if the press would ever see him again.

"Maybe," he replied and the remark drew general laughter.

Admiral Poindexter, whom President Ronald Reagan named Wednesday as his national security adviser, has shunned publicity and press contacts since he joined the staff of the National Security Council in 1981.

Since 1983 he has served as the deputy to Robert C. McFarlane and has been known as an insider. But those who know him describe him as intelligent, extremely hard working, politically conservative and personable.

Admiral Poindexter, 43, is the fourth national security adviser to serve Mr. Reagan and the 14th to hold the position since it was established in 1953 under President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1958. "He was not only first in his class at the Naval Academy but also brigade commander" of the class, Mr. Reagan said Wednesday.

Admiral Poindexter also earned a doctorate in nuclear physics in 1964 from the California Institute of Technology.

Admiral Poindexter was born in Washington, Indiana and is married to the former Linda A. Goodwin, a colonel's daughter. They have five sons.

From 1978 to 1981 he served as the deputy chief of naval education and training. Then he went to the National Security Council.

As Mr. McFarlane's deputy, Admiral Poindexter was involved in regional issues and crisis management than arms control. But administration officials said he was knowledgeable and active on arms control issues.

Admiral Poindexter headed the Security Council's so-called crisis pre-planning group. He was involved in the administration's handling of the Achille Lauro ship hijacking, according to a White House official. The official also said that the admiral was also involved in the administration deliberations over the hijacking last summer of the TWA plane in Beirut.

He has also taken an interest in the organization of the Security Council staff and was said by one official to have been the favorite candidate of Mr. McFarlane and the staff to follow Mr. McFarlane as national security adviser.

A State Department official said that many in that agency were pleased with the appointment of a military officer who had a pragmatic approach to issues.



Ronald Reagan with Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter

"He is a smart, energetic guy who has tried in an energetic way to get things done," one official said. But some in Washington said they were disappointed that Admiral Poindexter was selected instead of other candidates with more ideological approaches to national security issues.

Richard A. Vignette, a conservative publisher and publicist, described Admiral Poindexter as a technocrat and said his appointment reflected a "mind-boggling insensitivity" to conservatives.

Others have questioned whether he will be willing to play the sort of assertive role that is necessary to resolve the continuing bureaucratic

clashes between Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz on arms control, U.S.-Soviet relations and other issues.

But R. James Woolsey, who served as an undersecretary of the navy during the Carter administration, disputed that view.

"He is not the table-slaming, cigar-chewing type of military officer," said Mr. Woolsey, who has worked with Admiral Poindexter. "He speaks in soft tones but nobody will have any doubt that he is a major player. He has no trouble at all making it clear where he stands."

## Regan Consolidates His Power

### Chief of Staff Likely to Exert Influence on Foreign Policy

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In his appointment of Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter as his national security adviser, President Ronald Reagan has cemented the power of Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, over the domestic and foreign policy apparatus of the White House, administration officials said.

By all accounts Mr. Regan's emergence as the most powerful figure in the administration after the president will mark a faint but perceptible shift in White House operations.

Officials point out that with the resignation of Robert C. McFarlane as national security adviser, reportedly after tense wrangles with the chief of staff, the White House now has one focus of power in Mr. Regan.

Beyond this, officials predicted that Mr. McFarlane's replacement by his deputy, Admiral Poindexter, means that Mr. Regan will now play a far more active role in foreign policy matters. This is an area in which Mr. Regan has been and is being, partly because of his own inexperience and partly because of Mr. McFarlane's control over national security policy in the White House.

In a brief telephone interview, Mr. Regan sought to play down the possibility that he will increase his involvement in foreign policy. "I don't think I'll play any different role than I did," he said.

Mr. Regan said he was "worrying about" numerous domestic issues such as tax simplification and deficit reduction legislation. "But quite obviously," he added, "I have to stay alert to the foreign side of issues."

Mr. Regan denied that his relations with Mr. McFarlane had been poor. "Strangely enough I thought I had good relations with Bud and I hope to have a good relationship with John," he said.

Another official said that in a private conversation with Admiral Poindexter late on Tuesday, Mr. Regan said he would not hinder the national security adviser's access to the president or involve himself in every aspect of foreign policy. But Mr. Regan also said he viewed his role now as a bridge and counsel to the president on foreign policy, especially when decisions on national security had an impact on domestic political considerations.

"Regan is not, after all, a novice now in foreign policy," a White House official said. "He was involved before. He's intimately involved now."

In an allusion to Mr. Regan's turf fights with Mr. McFarlane, the official said: "Regan told Poindexter that he didn't like surprises. He wanted to be told what's going on, he wanted a collegial decision-making process. He said: 'If it's good news or bad news, tell me. I don't want surprises.'"

On a personal level, Mr. Regan's ascendancy in the administration mirrors his remarkable rise on Wall Street as chief executive officer of Merrill Lynch & Co. That was a rise that was marked, according to friends of his, by a constant underestimation of his shrewdness and abilities.

"Like Reagan, people have constantly underestimated Don Regan in New York and in Washington," one of his White House aides said.

White House officials said that Mr. Regan, who shared planning for the recent summit meeting in Geneva with Mr. McFarlane, will now seek an active role even in arms control and strategic arms questions. These topics deeply concerned Mr. McFarlane and are not, for the moment, viewed as Admiral Poindexter's strong points.

The departure of Mr. McFarlane from the White House marks the end of the team that dominated the first Reagan term and leaves the chief of staff's appointees in total control, not just within the White House but at several cabinet posts.

"Regan clearly wants his own people. That's important to him, that's his style," a White House official said. "People in the White House who had a prior relationship in the first term do not fare well with Regan." He cited the recent departures of such figures as Edward J. Rollins, the political adviser, and Max L. Friedersdorf, the

legislative coordinator, as well as Mr. McFarlane.

Despite Mr. Regan's denial that he had problems with Mr. McFarlane, it is widely acknowledged within the White House that the chief of staff's aggressive management style and his involvement in foreign policy troubled the national security adviser. On the other hand, Mr. McFarlane's efforts to bypass Mr. Regan and use his own prerogatives with the president annoyed the chief of staff, White House officials said.

"If you sum Regan up, he's a firm believer in creating new power centers," said a Republican close to the chief of staff. "He understands that all the power centers need to be subservient to him."

"What he does is get capable and influential second-level men for what in the past were first-level jobs. This is not in any way disparaging of these people. He creates a pyramid with him at the top and others beneath him," he said.

"The removal of McFarlane means the removal of the last vestige of anybody with an independent power base in the White House but Don Regan. It's doubtful that there'll be any more internal struggles in the White House for a while now."

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## Falwell's Influence on Voters Appears to Be Slipping

By Dudley Clendinen  
New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — Here in the Reverend Jerry Falwell's home state, the base from which he flies off to forums in Washington, South Africa or the Philippines to try to influence political opinion, his ability to sway the electorate appears to be in decline.

Seven years ago, as the religion-based new right was gathering power as a political force, Republican and Democratic senatorial candidates from Virginia made the trek to Mr. Falwell's Thomas Road Baptist Church in Lynchburg to sit in the second row in hope of receiving the television evangelist's blessing.

Since then, Mr. Falwell, founder of the Moral Majority, has made himself a powerful broker in the national affairs of the Republican Party and has achieved international renown as the chief prophet of an aroused



Jerry Falwell

and says he can deliver the race for governor in Virginia.

Mr. Falwell's visibility is a result of his outspokenness on many subjects and of the presumption that he speaks for a potent political constituency.

But in the years in which that visibility as a national cultural figure has grown, Mr. Falwell's political reputation in Virginia has been turning sour. Democratic and Republican national polls alike have reported that public reaction to him is strongly negative.

Here in Virginia it is now common talk that Mr. Falwell's active support of a candidate is welcome only so long as it can be kept a secret.

The general feeling, both among Democrats and Republicans, is that public awareness of a Falwell endorsement costs a candidate more votes in the electorate as a whole than it drums up among conservative Christians.

Mr. Falwell, asked if he believed that his endorsement now represented a net loss, said, "I do not." But he acknowledged that he had taken on "a lightning rod" quality that has led him to play a careful, duplicitous game.

Last month, the Richmond Times-Dispatch newspaper published the results of a poll of nearly 1,000 registered voters, with a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The poll-takers reported that 8 percent of the respondents were "more likely" to vote for someone Mr. Falwell had endorsed and 51 percent were "less likely." To 33 percent of the respondents, the newspaper reported, an endorsement would make no difference.

In the Senate race in September 1982, the last time the Richmond newspaper asked that question, 28 percent of those polled said they would be "less likely" to vote for a candidate Mr. Falwell had endorsed.

## Bomb Threats Close Offices In Washington

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Twenty-three bomb threats were made Wednesday against federal buildings here, causing the Supreme Court, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and two agencies to evacuate thousands of workers while police looked for explosives, officials said.

Threats also were received by a bank and a wing of the National Gallery of Art, where guards cleared about 700 visitors from the museum's Treasury Houses of Britain exhibit for an hour.

No explosives were found. Other supposed targets included the U.S. Capitol, two Senate office buildings, a House office building, the departments of State, Justice, Labor, Interior, Commerce and Energy, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Hoover Building and the Internal Revenue Service building.

"It appears that the person or persons responsible may have been a crank caller," the District of Columbia police department said in a statement.

Officials said the threats were all made by telephone, and in at least six of them, the caller identified himself as a member of "The People's Liberation Army." He did not explain the purpose of the threatened bombing, officials said.

In 1972, two members of a group with the same name were linked to the bombing of the police and fire department headquarters in Manchester, New Hampshire, and to the planned bombing of President Richard M. Nixon's New Hampshire primary campaign headquarters, according to news accounts published at the time.

## Party Poll on Bush's Appeal Angers Likely Rivals for '88 Presidential Race

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican National Committee has commissioned a major poll "to assess personal and job-related perceptions" of Vice President George Bush, provoking angry protests from probable competitors for the 1988 Republican Party presidential nomination.

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Senate majority leader, charged Tuesday that the poll, which is estimated to cost \$40,000 to \$60,000, violated party rules that the committee remain neutral.

"I didn't know that the RNC had become a Bush headquarters," Mr. Dole said. Howard H. Baker Jr., the former Senate majority leader and a prospective candidate, said, "I'm surprised and, if this is true, someone ought to be fired."

Accompanying the poll was a cover letter describing it as being financed by the Republican National Committee with three purposes. One purpose, it said, was to examine "voter support for Vice President George Bush in both the primary and general elections for president in 1988."

The committee's political director, William Greener, said this description was inaccurate. He said that the committee and Mr. Bush had entered into a complex arrangement under which the committee would pay only for those portions of the poll that relate to general issues and job performance.

The remaining part of the poll, which specifically tests Mr. Bush's political strength compared with that of his probable competitors,

will be paid for by Mr. Bush's political action committee, the Fund for America's Future, according to Mr. Greener and Robert Teeter. Mr. Teeter runs Market Opinion Research, which is conducting the poll.

■ Campaign Funds Bill Delayed

The U.S. Senate has voted in principle to curb the growing influence of political action committees on congressional campaigns, but it avoided any moves to apply the principle any sooner than next year, according to The Washington Post.

By an 84-7 vote, the Senate rejected Tuesday a motion to kill legislation limiting the amount of campaign contributions that House and Senate candidates could accept from political action committees.

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## U.K. Should Pay Costs Of Atomic Test Cleanup, Australian Report Says

**CANBERRA** — An official report on Britain's nuclear tests in Australia in the 1950s and 1960s criticized both the British and Australian governments Thursday and said London should pay for cleaning up radioactive contamination.

The three-volume report by a Royal Commission also said Canberra should compensate aborigines for the loss of their land for more than 30 years because of the tests.

The commission said it would be "grossly irresponsible" if Britain did not bear full cleanup costs.

[No figure was given for the costs. The Associated Press reported from Canberra. However, Peter McClellan, the counsel assisting the commission during hearings, estimated the cost at 1 billion Australian dollars (\$700,000).]

The commission recommended immediate work at the remote Maralinga and Emu test sites in South Australia and the Monte Bello Islands off Western Australia to

make the areas fit to live in again.

In London, the British government said it was ready to discuss the report with Australia and that it would be studied carefully.

Britain repeatedly has refused to pay compensation for the 12 nuclear tests it carried out in Australia in the 1950s and 1960s, denying that anyone suffered as a result of the explosions.

Australia's Labor Party government, which presented the report in Parliament on Thursday, said it would be given urgent consideration.

The commission, headed by former judge and former Labor minister, Jim McClelland, was set up by the government in July last year after allegations that soldiers and aborigines had become ill from radiation exposure.

The inquiry, which gathered 10,000 pages of evidence from 400 witnesses at hearings in Australia and London, dismissed reports that four aborigines had been found dead at Maralinga.

But it added that if aborigines were not killed or injured it was due more to good luck than good management.

The report said investigations at the Maralinga and Emu test sites had found unacceptably high levels of plutonium radiation.

The commission recommended that legislation should be amended so that compensation was available not only to members of the armed forces but also to civilians and aborigines.

The report also criticized Sir Robert Menzies, then Australia's prime minister, for leading test sites to Britain without consulting his cabinet.

It said the decision was made without the benefit of any scientific knowledge of the hazards involved and apparently without Sir Robert being informed of more than a broad outline of the British plans for a long-term program.

In London, Lord Penney, the scientist in charge of Britain's nuclear test program in the 1950s, said talks are now needed between the two governments.

"I would like to see the British and Australians discuss whether it is necessary to clean the area up. I do not know that it is — it is 30 years ago."

Commentators forecast that Britain would proceed with caution because any move towards paying compensation could open the way for claims from British servicemen who said they suffered injuries as a result of taking part in the tests.



Mikhail S. Kapitsa, right, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, in Beijing on Thursday for talks with China's deputy foreign minister, Qian Qichen, left, and other officials.

## Nicaragua, China Meet To Arrange Closer Ties

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**BEIJING** — China and Nicaragua expect to normalize relations during the visit of a Nicaraguan delegation that began Thursday, a senior Sandinist leader said in Beijing.

Henry Ruiz Hernandez, Nicaragua's minister of foreign cooperation, said, "This is a friendly visit to make our relations closer and normalize relations." The delegation includes Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann.

Mr. Ruiz, asked if Nicaragua would sever its diplomatic ties with Taiwan, said, "Everything is set up."

Nicaragua's switch would be the third diplomatic victory for Beijing in the Americas this year, following establishment of relations with Bolivia and Grenada.

Beijing is waging an international diplomatic campaign to persuade countries to recognize it as China's sole government. Several Latin American nations, including Paraguay and Uruguay, retain ties to Taipei.

Meanwhile, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mikhail S. Kapitsa, began a nine-day visit to Chi-

na on Thursday and said ties between the two Communist rivals were "improving very rapidly."

Mr. Kapitsa said he would brief Beijing officials on the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, exchange views on President Ronald Reagan's plan for a space-based missile defense and discuss other international issues.

In another development, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry rebutted Wednesday a U.S. complaint about the activities of some Chinese diplomats in Los Angeles.

A diplomat was reported to have been involved in the establishment of a student group and another was said to have attempted to buy real estate without the permission of the U.S. government.

(Reuters, UPL, LAT)

### China-Mongolia Air Service

**BEIJING** — Air services between China and Mongolia will resume next year for the first time since they were broken off in the mid-1960s, a Mongolian spokesman said Thursday in Beijing.

## Latin Rift Threatens Contadora's Effort

**By Alan Riding**  
*New York Times Service*

**CARTAGENA, Colombia** — The Contadora Group of nations are struggling this week to keep alive their three-year-old peace effort among signs of a deepening rift between Nicaragua and three other Central American nations.

A well-placed Latin American official said the foreign ministers of the four mediating nations — Mex-

ico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — were very pessimistic about their chances of moving forward.

Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister, Nora Astorga, unexpectedly boycotted a breakfast meeting here Wednesday morning with ministers from the Contadora Group and other Central American nations.

Miss Astorga said that the Contadora Group should give priority to ending U.S. "aggression" toward

Nicaragua. "This is the central issue," she said. "Without an agreement between the United States and Nicaragua, the rest has absolutely no importance."

In September, the Contadora Group completed its draft regional peace treaty, but Nicaragua has refused to sign it unless the United States pledges to end its support for Nicaraguan rebels based in Honduras.

Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica, in contrast, have accepted the draft peace treaty and argue that Nicaragua's differences with the United States should be dealt with by direct negotiations between the two nations.

At the same time, the three countries said Wednesday that they could not endorse a draft resolution on Central America presented by eight Latin American governments, including the Contadora group, Tuesday at the United Nations.

The draft includes a call for a resumption of direct negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua as well as an appeal for an end to all military maneuvers by powers outside the region, an indirect reference to new war games planned by the United States in Honduras next year.

**U.S. Links Sandinists, M-19**

The Reagan administration charged Wednesday that Nicaragua was supporting Colombia's M-19 guerrilla group with arms and training and that some Nicaraguan officials help them smuggle drugs to earn money. United Press International reported in Washington.

The State Department elaborated on a statement by Secretary of State George P. Shultz earlier in Colombia.

"There is a pattern to the relationship between the M-19 and the Sandinistas which indicates a common goal: revolutionary armed struggle in Latin America. Links between the two go back to the late 1970s," said a department spokesman in a written statement.

The State Department spokesman said the M-19 maintains an office in Managua and that an "M-19 operative" is an official in the Nicaraguan Directorate for Internal Security and that another is "on loan" from the directorate to the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

"We also have intelligence reports indicating that Nicaragua provided military training to as many as 60 M-19 combatants in 1984 and that arms have come to the M-19 in Colombia from Nicaragua," the statement said.

## Temples in Kyoto Bar Tourists to Protest City Tax

**United Press International**

**TOKYO** — Buddhist priests closed 12 temples Thursday in the ancient capital of Kyoto to protest a city tax, leaving sightseers outside and tourist-related businesses facing hard times.

The doors were locked at some of the most popular of the 1,500 temples in and around the city, which is 250 miles (400 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo. They included the Kinkakuji golden temple and Kiyomizudera, which is known for its serene atmosphere and a sacred stream. The Kyoto Buddhist Association said the temples would remain closed indefinitely.

The dispute involves a decision last spring by the city to levy a tax on visitors at the temples. The Buddhist group opposes the levy; it argues that a tax on religious organizations violates Japan's constitution.

The tax calls for adding 51 yen (25 cents) to admission fees to the temples, which is to be returned to the city. City officials said revenue from the tax was estimated at about \$4.7 million a year.

About 39 million tourists visit the city each year, with the tourist industry generating about \$11.5 billion annually for local businesses, about a fourth of Kyoto's total commerce.

## U.S. Now Can Buy 'Contras' Transport for Weaponry

**By Doyle McManus**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration's program of "humanitarian" aid for Nicaraguan rebels will move one step closer soon to military aid under a new law allowing the purchase of vehicles that can move guns and ammunition as well as food and medicine.

Under an intelligence bill signed Wednesday by President Ronald Reagan, the administration also can pay for "transportation equipment." Officials said this can include trucks, helicopters and even airplanes for the guerrillas fighting Nicaragua's Marxist regime, as long as the vehicles are not outfitted for combat.

"This will allow them to transport weapons as well as humanitarian aid," a senior State Department official said. "If a truck carries 1,000 pounds of food and 500 pounds of guns, that will be fine."

Democrats said the change goes beyond guidelines the administra-

tion negotiated with the House and Senate intelligence committees this summer to provide \$27 million in nonlethal supplies for the rebels, who are known as "contras." The shipments began in October and have not included transportation.

But the State Department official said the House and Senate "specifically O.K.'d" the change last month, reflecting what he called "steadily increasing support" for the guerrillas' fight.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry announced Wednesday that an army helicopter on a mission against the insurgents crashed Monday in the mountains of Matagalpa province in central Nicaragua, killing 14.

Rebel spokesmen in Washington said their forces had shot down the helicopter. If true, it would mark the first time the rebels have destroyed one of the government's two dozen combat helicopters, said to be the Sandinist's most effective weapon against the rebels.

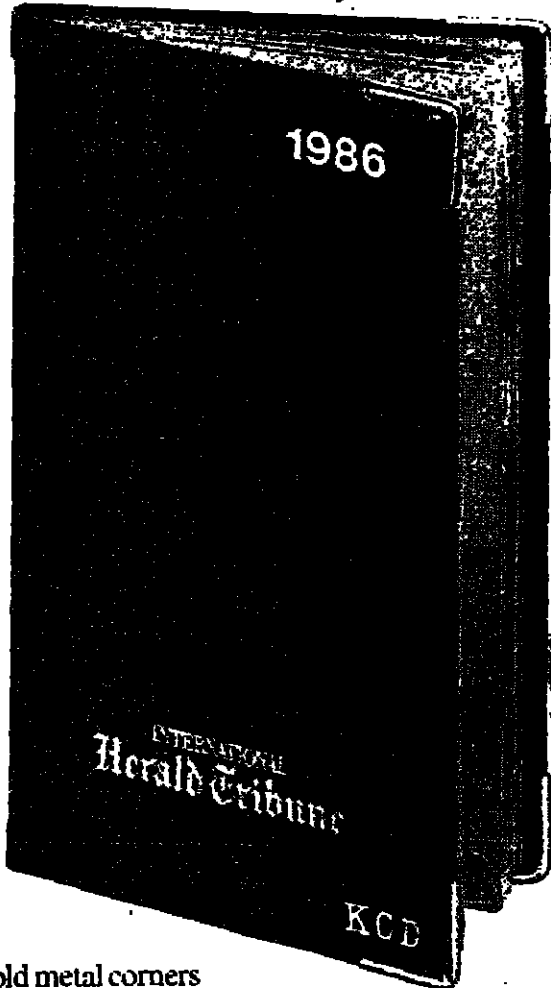
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Now for the Follow-Up

Israel has apologized guardedly ("to the extent that it did take place") for running an American spy in the United States. In a statement that was a long time coming, it promised that "if the allegations are confirmed, those responsible will be brought to account." The confirmation is evidently to be left to an internal government inquiry, not to an independent one. In the statement, no specific assurances were given that the United States would retrieve stolen documents or interrogate two Israelis with diplomatic immunity who left the United States last week before U.S. officials could question them — although side assurances have since been reported on both counts.

Secretary of State George Shultz called it an "excellent statement." Certainly it serves the purpose of minimizing friction with the United States and curtailing the possibility of further disclosures, potentially embarrassing to both sides. But it leaves much unsaid. Unless damaging popular suspicions are to be fed, the follow-up will have to be much more inclusive.

The Israelis evidently feel that the fuller, more independent and more public the inquiry, the greater the chances of damage to the unity of their government as well as to the

reputation of Israel and to the standing of its intelligence. The United States has another, conflicting set of interests: finding out what happened, who is responsible for it, how severe the security damage is and how comprehensive and widespread the Israeli operation was.

Spying on America, said the Israeli statement, "stands in total contradiction to our policy." Well — that is not quite right, either. The two countries have their own reasons for spying on each other plenty; these have nothing to do with being friends and everything to do with the way each defines its security needs.

But there is good reason to keep the forms of spying consistent with shared notions of propriety and common cause. In the Pollard operation, there was a loss of balance. Whether this was the work of a complicitous government or an uncontrolled rogue operator is interesting to Israelis and Americans in different ways. If an American passed secrets to the Israelis, he committed a serious crime. If Israelis conducted an intrusive intelligence operation, they committed a serious breach of the code of respect that ought to bind the two countries. That is what the Pollard affair is about.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Makings of a Bhopal

Two thousand people were asphyxiated by the chemical that escaped a year ago from the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India. At the time, the lax training of the Indian staff and the excellent workplace safety record of the U.S. chemical industry suggested that no such accident was likely in America. Now that comforting inference seems too complacent.

Union Carbide officials assure Congress last March that a Bhopal-type situation is inconceivable at its plants. The town in West Virginia where the company has a similar plant. But last Aug. 11 a chemical escaped from the Institute plant, injuring 135 people. And that was just one in a daily run of minor accidents involving toxic chemicals. A partial catalogue by the Environmental Protection Agency has tallied 6,925 accidents at American plants since 1980 — an average of five a day. Because the human suffering was so spread out, no one noticed the appalling cost: 139 deaths, 1,500 injuries, evacuation of at least 217,000 people. Many of these accidents involved the same kinds of neglect that caused the catastrophe at Bhopal — malfunctioning valves, overpressured tanks and untrained

gauges. Safety training is taken seriously at many companies, like Du Pont, but at others it is little more than advice to wear a safety mask.

An industry that condones so many small accidents is clearly vulnerable to catastrophe, especially when so many highly toxic chemicals are handled in plants situated in densely populated areas. All the ingredients for another Bhopal are present. Some 6,000 chemical plants operate in cities that house three-fourths of America's population. The plants handle and store so many toxic chemicals that no one has even begun to assess the risks. The EPA recently listed some 400 widely used chemicals of immediate hazard to human health. Yet some plants refuse even to reveal what toxic chemicals they keep.

How can disaster be prevented? By better management and training in the industry; by emergency planning of local authorities; by making a federal agency responsible for safety. But the most effective prevention should come from the industry itself. Having protected its own workers so well, it ought to apply the same discipline to protecting the public.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Another Regan Incident

It is too late to save the president's resigning national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, from what befell him at the White House. But there may still be time to save him from transformation by administration critics on the left into someone he never was — a kind of doomed and valiant closet dove shoved out by the forces of reaction and darkness. By about Friday, we should guess, the aforementioned dark forces will be striking back, countering that Mr. McFarlane, mourned by so many of the administration's ideological foes, can hardly have been the right man for the job.

Let us try a little pre-emptive strike here. Mr. McFarlane is no dove. He is a very conservative and sober-minded military officer turned civilian, who has become a specialist in national security policy. The job he had was always been a delicate one to fill and has regularly been redefined by those who held it. Some were more and some were less assertive, intrusive, imaginative, self-starting and egomaniacal. McGeorge Bundy, Walt Rostow, Henry Kissinger, Brent Scowcroft, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Richard Allen, William Clark — you don't exactly find a pattern there.

Some of these men were more illustrious than Mr. McFarlane, but we can think of none who was more helpful to the president he served. This, we suspect, will be noted as time goes on. By the time Mr. McFarlane took the White House job, a major task awaited him: to find a way to turn the fruits of Mr. Regan's military buildup into actual policy options. He gave over a great deal of time and thought to this. Mr. McFarlane also had some successes as a manager and arbiter of departmental clashes. He has been the kind of public servant who is not fully appreciated until he is no longer around to do the countless quiet, essential tasks that an employer tends to take for granted. He has been that rarest of public officials, a loyal, honorable and unassuming man who was also intelligent and tough.

A near frantic effort has been mounted by persons close to the White House chief of staff, Donald Regan, to counter stories that his ma-

nipulating and muscling had a part in Mr. McFarlane's decision to leave. Both Mr. McFarlane and the president have dismissed the reports as nonsense. We wish they were nonsense. The muscling and manipulating were egregious, and they did have an effect.

Neither Mr. McFarlane's job nor that of Mr. Regan is subject to Senate confirmation, and a president has the widest possible discretion in choosing the persons he wants for his staff. Chemistry, as it is called, work habits, style and personal quirks all play a part, and for all we know Mr. Regan may suit Mr. Regan's needs just fine. But from the outside it sure doesn't look that way. Mr. Regan's ascendancy has been one grating episode after another. George Bush, Margaret Heckler, Robert McFarlane — just as his cabinet years were marked by open combat with others high up in the Reagan government. Mr. Regan is a very ambitious man. He is said to like to be seen in the right places at the right time. The stories are legion. At Geneva he had himself photographed draped over the back of the couch on which Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev were sitting. Mr. McFarlane is just the opposite, and you would think that the self-effacing man would have presented no particular challenge or threat to the other. But it seems not to have been regarded by Mr. Regan that way.

Mr. McFarlane's successor is to be his deputy, Vice Admiral John Poindexter. That the choice evidently has to be agreed to by Mr. Regan as well as to the president puts a couple of extra bricks in the new fellow's knapsack. But Admiral Poindexter must know, from his time in the White House, how great is the president's need for someone capable of performing the crucial balance-wheel function defined and assumed by Mr. McFarlane.

At the summit the president put himself in a way to move toward major policy decisions. But he has not yet made those decisions. In the absence of a McFarlane, the internal chemistry of the Reagan administration's policy process will be different. Let us hope it works.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## FROM OUR DEC. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Crete Appeals to the Powers**  
PARIS — The European Powers have recognized that the basic element of the Cretan population is Greek, by allowing the King of the Hellenes to appoint the Cretan High Commissioner and by making the latter responsible not to Turkey, the suzerain Power, but to the Protecting Powers, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy. Crete does not even pay tribute to Turkey, and the Cretan militia and gendarmerie are officered not by Turks but by Greeks. Turkish sovereignty is a political fiction, given a semblance of reality by the Christian Powers of Europe. Crete is a living body bound to a corpse. [The Cretan Assembly's] recent appeal to the Christian world is a plea for the right to break and cast away the fetters that bind her. Will the Powers shut their ears?

**1935: Business Assails the New Deal**  
NEW YORK — Demanding that American business throw off the yoke of the New Deal, the National Association of Manufacturers has drafted a platform urging the maintenance of Constitutional guarantees, the preservation of freedom of enterprise, the maintenance of sound tax and financial policies by the government, and a search for security through economic progress rather than brain-trust theories. The businessmen, who recently heard their officers and others bitterly attack the New Deal from all angles, received the report [on Dec. 5] of the Resolutions Committee, couched in terms most critical of the Administration. Such terms as tyranny, raw deal and arrogance appeared frequently as speakers urged business to fight further regimentation.

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## Get on the Side of Certain Change in South Africa

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A dispassionate observer of South Africa must see one certainty: Real change is coming. When, no one can say, but there is a momentum in events, a sense that the abused black majority cannot forever be denied its place in political life.

Thus was the meaning when Winnie Mandela spoke at a funeral for 12 blacks shot by the police in the township of Mamelodi. For 25 years she has been banned, jailed, forbidden to speak in public. Now she felt able to defy that ban — because the government might fear to move against her lest it arouse even more resentment.

It was also the meaning when Eliyahu Barak, president of the new Congress of South African Trade Unions, called for disinvestment by foreign companies and set a six-month deadline for an end to apartheid and white minority rule. Such a bold assertion of union power in politics would have been impossible even a year ago.

All this confronts U.S. policy with an urgent challenge: How does the United States associate itself with the profound movement that is taking place? How does it help change to come in a way that will produce an economically and socially healthy South Africa, friendly to America? The most obvious requirement is to identify with the process of change, with the end of racism. That seems so elementary that it should not have to be said. But it does, because U.S. policy over the last five years has alienated the black majority in South Africa to an astounding degree.

The Reagan administration's pol-

icy of "constructive engagement" was designed to wheedle reforms. But blacks saw Pretoria happily accepting friendly gestures and making no real political changes. They concluded that America was giving the white regime legitimacy. The record is laid out, depressingly, in an article in Foreign Affairs by Sanford J. Ungar and Peter Vale. In a dozen ways, substantive and in courtesies, Washington in recent years has offended South African blacks. Many now refuse even to attend U.S. diplomatic functions.

Of course the United States must relate to the present government of South Africa — constructively. But it is the simplest common sense that U.S. officials and diplomats should also be relating to the blacks who will play an important part in the future.

The Ungar-Vale article makes suggestions on how to overcome the present deep suspicion of the United States. All involve identifying with what are, after all, American values: democracy, law, free trade unions, respect for human rights, education without racial discrimination. To be effective, gestures toward black aspirations have to involve a certain risk. They will have to displease Pretoria. Things "may have to be said or done many times," Mr. Ungar and Mr. Vale say, "before they are believed or credited by disillusioned blacks."

A first step has been taken by the Reagan administration in that direction. Timothy M. Carney, political counselor at the U.S. Embassy, at-

tended the funeral in Mamelodi, as did 10 other Western diplomats. It was the first time an official U.S. representative had gone to one of the mass burials that have become common during the protests and police repression of the last year, with more than 800 blacks killed so far.

The Mamelodi funeral had particular significance. On Nov. 21 some 50,000 blacks, most of them women, marched on government offices there to demand the withdrawal of troops occupying the township. Police fired into the crowd. Many of those buried

this week were shot in the back. Police action of that kind, or the continuing detentions and reported torture, are not going to stabilize the situation in its old pattern of white dominance. That is plain now to many in South Africa, including some restless members of the government. And it is plain to foreign bankers negotiating with Pretoria about its \$24 billion in foreign debt: They are not going to agree to rescheduling unless there is meaningful change.

America has only limited influence on events, but it can at least put itself clearly on the side of change.

The New York Times.

## Violence? The Question Is How Much, Not Whether

By William Raspberry

JOHANNESBURG — It seems a fair question to ask a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Why, in a country where Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King are so greatly admired, has there been no real non-violent movement for black rights?

"Well," says Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and arguably the most recognized South African face in the world, "you know the ANC [African National Congress] was nonviolent from 1912 to 1960, when Albert Lutuli won the Peace Prize. But it wasn't able to make a dent at all. The government's repressive policies."

"But as to nonviolence as a strategic weapon, I have a theory. Non-

violence presupposes a minimum moral level. And when that minimum moral level does not operate, I don't think nonviolence can succeed.

"Gandhi was able to appeal to a constituency in Britain that would be agitated at the things they saw the British troops doing. Similarly in the United States, Martin Luther King knew that there would be a constituency that would be outraged by the spectacle of bullwhips and police dogs and that sort of thing being used against people who were demonstrating peacefully. So there was a moral revolution that happened in both the United States and Britain. I don't see that happening here."

Is this man of peace suggesting that change will come to South Africa only after massive violence?

"You put your question very well, because you are not saying violent or nonviolent, but only how much violence."

"We have a government that is intrinsically violent, with the violence being basically the violence of apartheid."

What we are really asking is whether we can keep the level of violence within manageable proportions, keep down the number of deaths and keep as low as possible the destruction of property. What chance do we have of doing that? In many ways it is going to depend on what the international community is prepared to do. You have seen just what a disaster "constructive engagement" has turned out to be. Because the West has refused to take effective action is one of the reasons we are where we are.

"If the South African government — and I believe — and believe rightly — that it would almost always be protected from the consequences of its intransigence and quite vicious actions, it wouldn't go on doing what it's doing. Look at the audacity that they have of constantly making incursions into Angola, knowing full well that they will get the backing of the U.S., because the Reagan administration has the same interests as South Africa has."

Pretoria is saying these days that apartheid is morally, politically and pragmatically dead. Is it possible that at last it means it? "When you look at performance, they have been very long on words and very short on marching actions. The victims of apartheid have not been aware of any significant changes. [The authorities] have overturned the mixed marriages act, which I agree is some considerable relief for those caught up in that mesh. But they haven't moved on 'group areas' and they still provide us with inferior, discriminatory education. There were 160,000 arrests just last year on pass law offenses."

"They tell you we are going to have common citizenship, and just when you get excited then they tell you: 'Actually, no, it does not involve political power.' Well, what is citizenship if it does not mean fundamental rights?"

"We have a government that is a past master in semantic games."

Washington Post Writers Group.

## An Entirely New Policy for South Africa

WHAT is needed from the United States is an entirely new and more imaginative approach to South Africa. A policy must be crafted that not only recognizes and works with the current grim realities there, but also tries to ease the transition to an altogether different, albeit unknown, future in which blacks will take part in the government of their country. There is no longer any question that this change will occur in South Africa; the question is how, according to whose timetable and with what sort of outside involvement.

Only by establishing much more direct communication with the majority and by granting it far greater and more practical assistance can the United States hope to influence the course of events. In effect, a new parallel set of diplomatic relationships is necessary. And only by taking further steps that risk hurting the pride of South Africa's current rulers can American leaders hope to win enough credibility among blacks to be listened to in the debate over the country's future — a debate that will have profound consequences in all of Africa, in the United States and in much of the rest of the world.

— Sanford J. Ungar and Peter Vale, in the winter issue of Foreign Affairs.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Cold War Language

I welcome Norman Davies' call for us to rid ourselves of misinformation about the Soviet Union. ("Polish Isn't Russian; Russia Isn't America," Nov. 26.) One hopes that the recent summit at Geneva will help us to do that, if nothing else. But Mr. Davies must try harder. The "evil empire" language that President Reagan now seeks to disown is still too much with us in Mr. Davies' comments.

We might begin by speaking about the Soviet Union, not Russia, as the country over which General Secretary Gorbachev presides.

To call the "greatest reformers in Russian history" also its "greatest tyrants" is not much help. This is the sort of language inflation that only makes matters worse.

To speak of the Soviets as characterized by militarism and glorification of war is an injustice to the many millions among them who want any other way but war. We cannot afford such generalizations any longer.

Let's keep trying. It is worth the effort, and indeed we dare not give up. Mr. Davies' approach can be improved, as I hope it will be when his next column appears.

LAWRENCE KLIPPENSTEIN,  
London.

### Not Up to Expectations

Your Nov. 14 editorial page is amazing. Amos Perlmutter, surely no confidant of King Hussein, claims to know what is in the king's mind concerning the West Bank, while neatly sidestepping the central Middle East

## Full Steam Ahead at a Snail's Pace

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — For Europe this has been the Year of the Snail. The efforts of the main European nations to pull together and reverse their industrial decline by streamlining the European Community have advanced at a snail's pace. On the bright side, though, it does seem that 1986 will not after all turn out to be the Year of the Mule. The threat of stubborn nationalism and paralysis of the EC's political machinery appears to have been lifted.

The Luxembourg summit, attended last Monday and Tuesday by heads of government of the present 10 Community members and of imminent newcomers Spain and Portugal, was of key importance in determining Europe's future direction. Had it broken up in the same ill-tempered confusion as the previous summit in Milan last June, the outlook for Europe would now be grim.

This time the summiters refused to accept the idea of failure. They sweated out a deal in a final 15-hour negotiating session that had them rolling up their sleeves and peering with unaccustomed eyes at the small details of their political commitment to cooperation and EC unity more firmly than any number of resounding speeches.

The package they produced is complicated and still incomplete, with a number of loose ends left dangling. It is also modest in its achievements, considering that it had been billed as the first overhaul of the Community's legal framework, the 28-year-old Treaty of Rome. Yet for all its shortcomings, the Luxembourg pact is promising signs of reform.

Failure would have had disastrous consequences. In the short term it would have meant that Spanish and Portuguese accession on Jan. 1 could plunge the Community into administrative chaos. But the summit's decision to introduce much more majority voting in the EC Council of Ministers should avert further stalemates in which a single dissenting member state can hold up decisions affecting the whole Community.

In the medium term, the Luxembourg package means that the Community can probably meet its timetable for clearing away more than 300 hidden trade barriers so as to create a genuinely common market by 1992. A unified market is crucial to efforts to fight back against U.S. and Japanese technological supremacy. Experts in Brussels say abolition of the protectionist devices that still shelter national markets would boost economic activity overnight by topping 5 to 7 percent off net selling prices and creating four million new jobs.

But it is in its long-term implications that the Luxembourg pact is most important. The price of failure this week could easily have been the disintegration of the Community. Had the leaders thrown up their hands in despair over the unfamiliar detail of the negotiations, the result would have been a serious political split between those nations that favor greater unity amounting to European federalism, and those who distrust anything beyond a loose customs union. This divide between the six founding states and all the latecomers can never be fully bridged. France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries will always be the soul of the Community, and the others will never share their idealistic vision of union. But the doubters, notably Britain, made symbolically important concessions at Luxembourg. They accepted that the Community will in future be legally defined as "an area without frontiers" rather than just as an economic marketplace without them, and they agreed that reference to eventual monetary union be written into the Rome treaty.

The sort of haggling that was needed to fine-tune the summit's 45-page communiqué inevitably frayed tempers. President François Mitterrand at one point contemptuously reproached the meeting for degenerating into a "grocer's squabble." And when Chancellor Helmut Kohl backedtracked on a pledge to Britain, a senior aide to Margaret Thatcher snapped to reporters that the Germans have never stood firm since Anshelm. Meanwhile, the Italians are still withholding approval of the Luxembourg deal because it does not go far enough toward integration, and the Danes because it goes too far.

These are fringe problems. The domestic politics of Denmark and Italy are unlikely to unravel the broad agreement reached in Luxembourg. It is true that the agreement is far from a giant step forward, and also that it does little to address Europe's very pressing difficulties of rising unemployment and waning industrial power. But it contrasts with the Community's earlier setbacks — and with the low point of the Luxembourg talks, when it was glumly remarked that "the snail seems to have turned around and is going backwards."

International Herald Tribune.

issue of the rights of the people and nation of Palestine. Beneath Mr. Perlmutter's column is a film review of "Shoah" by George Will.

I expect of your newspaper that it inform its readers and try to clarify the issues in the Middle East. I do not expect gratuitous assumptions and film reviews on the editorial page.

MARIE PECK,  
Amman.

### Goodman's Good Deed

Thank you for Ellen Goodman's column on family ties. "A Family Celebration for Individuals" (Nov. 28). It helped me formulate a letter to a close relative who is having problems with his teen-age children.

OLGA PICURI,  
Zurich.



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A scene from "Black and Blue."

## From Tangos to the Black Revue

PARIS — The new show at the Théâtre Musical de Paris, "Black and Blue," has been described as the first black revue to originate in Paris since Josephine Baker in 1925, a description that is inaccurate, patronizing and that misses an essential point: that this beguiling all-American revue was devised by two Argentines.

Claudio Segovia and Hector Orezzoli's last show was "Tango Argentino," which

### MARY BLUME

had its first brief Paris booking in 1983. (The company, unable to afford airfare, was flown up by the Argentine Air Force and shared the plane with an Exocet missile in need of repair.) The show came back to Paris triumphantly last spring.

"Tango Argentino" is now the surprise hit of Broadway — such a surprise that no one bothered to light up the marquee of the Mark Hellinger Theater opening night, assuming that the show would promptly fold, and such a hit that Segovia and Orezzoli have been asked to find artists for two touring companies as well as to persuade the tango dancers and singers who have been in New York since October to stay on indefinitely.

The performers are anguished, they want to go home. Some are over 50 and their mothers are very old and they fear they will never get back, says Orezzoli, 32. He is lean and dapper, with slicked-back hair and a tendency to blurt. "On the other hand it's like a Cinderella dream for them."

"Tango Argentino" was Segovia and Orezzoli's second revue after a long collaboration in theater and opera. Their first was called "Flamenco Puro," and it is not as nervy as it sounds, Orezzoli says, for Argentines to claim that the flamenco they present is pure. "The first pure book on flamenco was written by an Argentine. For us it is very familiar."

Nor should it seem odd on second, or perhaps on third, thought that Argentines should put on a synthesis of black revue from roughly the 1920s to the '50s and do it a lot better than U.S. products like "Sophisticated Ladies." As such Paris-based Argentines as Alfredo Arias of the TSE theater company have shown, no nation has wider — or more eccentric — cultural references, or a deeper belief in theatrical illusion. Nostalgia provides an impetus for art.

"Nostalgia is very important," Orezzoli says. "In a sense we are very decadent. I dream of things that I have lived in art."

"We work with forms of art that are disappearing, we feel that anguish of things that disappear. Since we are so attached to them, it is more than nostalgia — it is a need to be a touch with things before they go."

Like Arias, Segovia and Orezzoli ravish the eye with lavish detail, but unlike Arias, who inhabits a world of Theater with a capital T, Segovia and Orezzoli bring their finely tuned and sophisticated sensibilities to popular and traditional arts — flamenco, tango, jazz and blues.

"We want to show an art that is near to life, and art that is as natural as walking or



Sandra Reaves-Phillips.

Song and dance have become so homogenized in the United States, thanks to television and Las Vegas, that when Segovia and Orezzoli went to there at the urging of Jean-Albert Cartier, director of the Théâtre Musical de Paris, who had suggested a black revue, they found many of the artists they auditioned were performing to a dull stereotype. "Black and Blue" is a mixture of vintage champagne and bathtub gin. Segovia and Orezzoli are proud that the cast has been urged to be themselves.

"Some of the performers have begun to feel a kind of pride. You don't need to tell gypsies to be proud because they are, and with the tango the success was to make them realize that tango is worth preserving. With this show, I was worried about the problems of stereotypes which it is ideologically hard for a foreigner to understand. It is a very simple and traditional show, but we put it together to show the difference between something sterile and something alive."

Segovia and Orezzoli as usual did the sets and costumes, choreography is by Henry Le Tang, who did the film "Cotton Club," and the performers include a soft and sweet bunch of tap dancers called "The Old Hoofers," the rhythm and blues singer Ruth Brown, Linda Hopkins who has both sung gospel and played Bessie Smith in "Me and Bessie," and the comically disabused Sandra Reaves-Phillips, who has played Ma Rainey, Bessie Smith, Josephine Baker, Billie Holiday and Mahalia Jackson among others and who has dedicated her present performance to her children, her grandmother Maibela, her mother Rose, her Aunt Grace, and God.

Segovia and Orezzoli's visual inspiration runs from old minstrel shows (the matching plaid taffeta tailcoats and huge bow ties worn by 75-year-old and 12-year-old tap dancers) to the fooliest of follies: spangles, bugle beads, boss and a dress with a train that is nine meters long and ten meters wide that Sandra Reaves-Phillips wears while seated in a high swing for "Am I Blue?"

"It is a very poetic image of someone very alone with her solitude prolonged," Orezzoli explains.

THE show begins with Linda Hopkins singing "Born on Friday" without accompaniment, followed by a tap number, also a capella. The point is immediately made: The artists are the music. By the third number, when the scrim curtain rises to reveal a band, cunningly placed and lighted into a gleaming, hard-edged 1930s configuration, the audience knows that the perfection of detail is there to showcase the artists. By curtain fall, the artists are a pretty happy lot. The audience is, too.

Orezzoli studied literature and psychology in Buenos Aires, loves J.B. Pricely, and says his favorite plays are "The Seagull" and "Macbeth." He and Segovia first worked in France in 1975 doing sets and costumes at Aix-en-Provence for Campa's "Carnaval de Venise," an opera-ballet that had its premiere in 1999.

Totally international, they live nowhere. "Some of our friends who stayed in Paris integrated into that society," Orezzoli says. "We couldn't accept that, we were always thinking of the things we were missing. The anguish of having to accept a corner somewhere! We feel more completed because we are not in our country anywhere. The only way to accept exile was to become universal. You lose a lot, but if you can also add you can complete an image."

"In flamenco it is too bad that most audiences cannot understand that one singer can construct a whole universe. They improvise but it is so structured in its spontaneity that they can build whole cities in a moment and become universal."

Orezzoli is now off to New York to see about doing "Black and Blue" there. "We'll see. We don't sell what we do. The work for us is always a big anguish. If it happens, perhaps it would be marvelous."

"It is the same for the artists in the flamenco and tango shows. That is the work we do — these people who are pulled apart, we put them together and fill them with pride. When you love something very much you try not to restore it as you would a painting, but let its purity show."

## Sam Shepard's Portrait Of the American Family

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — Whatever else any great American playwright has done, each one has created, and in turn become identified with, a personal vision of the American family. If anything, the measure of achievement in American drama has been a writer's ability to place a vivid family portrait within a larger, societal frame — or, more to the point, to make the family represent not only the writer's inner life but a set of outer conditions.

One thinks of Arthur Miller's men, husbands who lived through one Great Depression and live in fear of another; of Tennessee Williams's women, cut loose with the fall of the plantation aristocracy and thrown into the cruel cities; O'Neill, Odets, Inge, Albee — all conjure images of the family at war with itself.

And in a cycle of family plays stretching over a decade — and culminating with the New York opening of the newest one, "A Lie of the Mind" — Sam Shepard has painted a picture of domestic disharmony as striking as any that preceded it. The wastrel father of "Curse of the Starving Class," the Cain-and-Abel brothers of "True West," the incestuous lovers of "Fool for Love" have become indelible characters in the contemporary American theater. So, too, has Shepard staked his claim to the landscapes — both geographical and psychological — of the rootless American Southwest and the beleaguered Middle Western farm belt.

The elements of Shepard's mythology coalesce again in "A Lie of the Mind." This sprawling play runs more than three hours and follows two families, one in Montana and the other in Southern California, that are bound by the brutal marriage of two children. (The lovers are played by Harvey Keitel and Amanda Plummer; the rest of the cast includes James Gammon, Geraldine Page, Will Patton, Aidan Quinn, Ann Wedgeworth and Karen Young, with music by the Red Clay Ramblers.)

In its vast scope and in several of its themes — possessive and violent love, guilt, escape and lies — "A Lie of the Mind" resembles Shepard's screenplay for "Paris, Texas" more than his recent plays; the film version of one of these, "Fool for Love," opened here this week, directed by Robert Altman and starring Shepard, and a French adaptation of the stage version is running in Paris.

As Don Shewey points out in his recent biography ("Sam Shepard," Dell Books), Shepard's cycle of family plays departed from his earlier work. Shepard lived and wrote amid the East Village's experimental theater movement, and from 1963 through 1976 his plays tended toward the fantastic and his creations included cowboys and rock stars, beyond monsters and B-movie gun-shots. Then, with "Curse of the Starving Class," he began to penetrate his past and work in an increasingly naturalistic vein. Each play since then has peeled back more layers of the playwright's itinerant upbringing, particularly his relationship with his father.

"I don't think it's worth doing anything," Shepard said in a recent interview, "unless it's personal. You're not dealing with anything unless you're dealing with the most deeply personal experiences. It's empty otherwise."

HE acknowledged the transition in his work since "Curse of the Starving Class." "I thought for years it was boring, uninteresting to write about the family," he said. "I was more interested in this thing of being wild and crazy."

Intervist things about taking real blood relationships is that the more you start to investigate those things as external characters, the more you see they're also internal characters. The mythology has to come out of real life, not the other way around. Mythology wasn't some trick someone invented to move us. It came out of the guts of man. And myths are related on an emotional level. They're not strictly intellectual programs."

The presence that looms over Shepard's recent work — and, one would surmise, over



The playwright, above, in the film version of "Fool for Love," and Harry Dean Stanton, left, as the Old Man.

his life — is that of his father, Samuel Shepard Rogers died in 1983 when he was hit by a car near his home in Santa Fe, New Mexico. His death left forever unresolved the influential and often volatile relationship he had with his son. Their tortuous bond permeates "A Lie of the Mind" and the film of "Fool for Love."

Shepard has created two fathers in "A Lie of the Mind," each with apparent echoes of Rogers. One lives with his family in Montana but longs to leave, blaming his wife and daughter for ruining his life. The other father is never seen onstage; he deserted his family, the audience learns, and went to live in a house trailer. Stumbling drunkenly along a highway after a drinking contest with his son, he was hit by a truck and killed.

In the film of "Fool for Love," the character of The Old Man, father of the lovers Eddie and May, assumes an even greater importance than in the stage version. There The Old Man sat on the side of the stage, sipping whiskey and occasionally speaking. The Old Man of the film is a constant, active presence — a "Twilight Zone"-style gremlin or some kind of malevolent puppeteer. The film opens with The Old Man plaintively playing harmonica, as if to summon Eddie toward his confrontation with May. The Old Man steals tequila out of Eddie's truck, eavesdrops on Eddie's fights with May, and, until the secret of his two lives is revealed, delights in their destruction.

Shepard's actual "old man" was an even more complicated character. A World War II flyer (like the offstage father in "A Lie of the Mind"), he attended college on the GI Bill, read Lorca, Neruda and Vallejo, taught high school geography and Spanish and studied at the University of Bogotá on a Fulbright scholarship. He could be a beguiling teacher and storyteller. He was also an alcoholic, a father who fought bitterly with his son, a husband who frequently vanished.

Continued on page 9

## A Trimmer Sarah Caldwell Returns

by Andrew L. Pincus

BOSTON — Sarah Caldwell is healthy and raring to go again — and so, she says, is her Opera Company of Boston.

A year ago, at age 60, the founder, artistic director, guiding spirit and chief everything of the Boston troupe came down with double pneumonia. For two weeks nobody knew whether she would come out of the hospital alive. Denied the services of its chief conductor and stage director, the board of directors canceled the entire five-opera season. The 1-year-old company embarked on what Caldwell called "nightmarish times" during which the house remained dark and a loyal staff labored without pay to keep the organization going. It was, she said, "probably the ugliest time the company ever had."

Now the lights are going up again and Caldwell is returning to the pit for the first time since her recovery, staging and conducting five performances of Humperdink's "Hansel and Gretel." Next month a new subscription season begins, offering an American premiere of Peter Maxwell Davies' "Taverner" and Janacek's "Makropulos Case" in the original instrumentation, along with Puccini's "Turandot" and Schubert's "Médée." In those works, too, Caldwell is scheduled to double as conductor and director. For 25 years, this has been an accustomed role with the company. Caldwell is trim and chipper. Her face, framed by iron-gray hair, is unlined. She walks two miles every morning, plays tennis,

swims. She has even come down with — and recovered from — tennis elbow.

"I feel marvelous," she said. "I'm enormously fortunate to have a wonderful doctor who not just saved my life but also supervised every phase of the activities that led to my getting stronger and better. I feel better than I've felt in 20 years."

Rejuvenation has also come to the opera company. Postponements of single productions were nothing new in the unpredictable process that puts opera on stage in Boston's old B.F. Keith Memorial, a former vaudeville palace. "Taverner," for instance, had been postponed from the 1983-84 season before being rescheduled again from last year's canceled season. But, alarmed by the loss of a whole season, the board and Caldwell have strengthened the artistic staff and fund-raising apparatus to prevent future blackouts or dependence on a single leader.

Forty new volunteers have come on board. They have gradually relieved the director of many fund-raising chores. Goals have been set and long-range planning is under way. Caldwell has added assistant stage directors to the roster, who, along with "cover" conductors, guarantee that "if I were to develop tennis elbow or tennis knee or tennis brain tomorrow, we'd be in fine shape."

With the benefit of sickbed hindsight, Caldwell agreed that she had let the company, like herself, get run down. Fund-raising and guest-conducting, both of which she finally had to cut back on, had drained her. "Very stupidly," she said, "I tried to do all kinds of things, and I tried to do too many

things at once, and so I got fatter and sicker and duller and less effective. And in a sense the sickness was a blessing in disguise because it gave me a chance to reassess what I was doing that was so stupid and the places where I needed help."

THE new season is one production smaller than usual. "The Makropulos Case" and "Taverner" are carryovers from last year, and Caldwell had done extensive preparation abroad for both. For Janacek's penultimate opera she went to Czechoslovakia, particularly the Janacek library and museum in Brno, for copies of the manuscript and original score and parts.

She said that, like "Boris Godunov" in Mussorgsky's original version, Janacek's opera is more difficult in the original instrumentation, but that the sounds are "distinctive and characteristic and very special."

For Maxwell Davies' dramatization of the life of the 16th-century English composer John Taverner, Caldwell visited the composer — she calls him "a nifty friend" — at his home in the Orkney Islands to plan the production. He will also come to Boston to take a hand in the staging.

"Turandot," the opening production, will star Eva Marton in the title role and the Hungarian tenor János Nagy as Calaf. The Central Opera Theater of Beijing created the costumes at Caldwell's request, made while she was conducting the group in 1981, and members of a Boston Kung Fu academy will perform original choreography.

"Médée," to be sung in French, will close

the season in June. Shirley Verrett will be the heroine — her first time in the role.

Caldwell has scheduled the U.S. premiere of Olivier Messiaen's "St. Francis of Assisi" for 1987. She plans Leonard Bernstein's "Candide" for next fall and has obtained the rights to the Bernstein opera "A Quiet Place," which she expects to do in a 1987 double bill with its companion piece, "Trouble in Tahiti."

The losses from cancellation of the season came to \$812,000, according to the company president, Laszlo J. Bonis. He said that, with the stepped-up fund raising, which he called "encouraging" to date, the company hopes to reduce its deficit to \$500,000 by June and eliminate it by June 1987.

Caldwell is boundlessly grateful to her board, staff, family and friends, who, she said, "have walked many a mile with me to make sure that Sarah didn't backslide" into her pre-600-calorie-a-day ways. Similarly, she said, subscribers have responded sympathetically to a plea that they turn their 1984-85 payments into donations and resubscribe, paying again, for the new season.

"I've lost quite a bit of weight but I've got a lot more to lose," she observed with a chuckle and a trace of a Missouri drawl. "And the company has gained a certain amount of weight but has a lot more to gain."

Despite improvements, Caldwell said, opera performers in the United States "never really have enough time anywhere — anywhere — to rehearse, and they become facile. They learn how to learn music rapidly, and they learn how to sometimes look like they're



Sarah Caldwell at rehearsal.

acting in a production — how to adapt quickly when there isn't time. And so, because you're the sum product of your experience, you develop a kind of artistry that is a product of this. And we are all capable of a much higher level of artistry. We want to

create the conditions so that we can develop that higher level here."

Andrew L. Pincus, who writes frequently about music and musicians, wrote this article for The New York Times.



## TRAVEL

## Following Hemingway's Footsteps Around Spain

"Spain," the woman of Pablo said bitterly. Then turned to Robert Jordan. "Do they have people such as this in other countries?"

"There are no other countries like Spain," Robert Jordan said politely. "You are right," Fernando said. "There is no other country in the world like Spain."

"Has there ever been any other country?" the woman asked him. "No," said Fernando. "Nor do I wish to."

by James M. Markham

THE words are spoken in the Sierra de Guadarrama, the small mountain range that rises from the sun-bleached meseta that Madrid sits upon, before Robert Jordan blows up the bridge in "For Whom the Bell Tolls." It must have been wild country during the Spanish Civil War. Were he alive today, Ernest Hemingway would probably be dismayed by the sprawl of suburban housing developments and weekend A-frames that has crept into the evergreen oaks and pines of the Guadarrama. He might find the funny little ski resorts at Navacerrada another tanning touch in the sierra.

Yet if he left the good roads and set off into the woods, he would still be able to encounter the wilderness (though not the utterly fictional caves) where Robert Jordan, Maria, Anselmo, Fernando and the woman of Pablo played out their destinies. The Alpine Club, where Jordan rested for three hours, is still there; so is the bridge—though it is stone, not "a steel bridge of a single span." In a letter, Hemingway once called Spain "the last good country left." His Spain, in fact and fiction, is still a wonderfully unchanging place.

I lived in Madrid for six of the best years of my life. As a man writing in English for a living, I found my footsteps dogged by the giant presence of this writer who had done so much to fix Spain in the contemporary imagination. He wrote things that one was tempted to steal, or pilfer from around the edges, like this from "Death in the Afternoon" about a capital city that is perched at 2,190 feet: "Madrid is a mountain city with a

mountain climate. It has the high cloudless Spanish sky that makes the Italian sky seem sentimental and it has air that is actively pleasurable to breathe."

One could not get around him, or even avoid some of the carnage he'd left behind. Hemingway drank and ate in as many places as George Washington slept in. By impaling Botin in the last pages of "The Sun Also Rises" with these words—"It is one of the best restaurants in the world"—he guaranteed this rustic spot off the Plaza Mayor an eternal clientele of American tourists and Spanish businessmen impressing their American contacts. There is nothing wrong with a restaurant patronized by American tourists, but if they are the only customers you might as well be eating your roast suckling pig in Boston.

Another Hemingway haunt in Madrid, the Cerveceria Alemana on the Plaza Santa Ana—a square where old men play chess with giant white and black pieces—retains its wooden facade, its blackened oil paintings and yellowing photographs of bullfight scenes, which hint at its dwindling matador clientele. I know a number of American and English men, working at the fringes of journalism and literature, who systematically destroyed their livers by sitting for years at its sturdy tables downing Fundador brandies and talking Hemingway-tough about bulls and women. I do not say that they would not have destroyed their livers without Papa Hemingway's inspiration, but it seems to me that his ghost was a spiritual accessory to their self-inflicted wounds.

Never having developed a hankering for Fundador brandy in such a hot climate, I slipped relatively unscathed out of Hemingway's Madrid in 1982 to the more subtle enticements of Bonn. But, though one can leave Spain, Spain is not a country that leaves you. Hemingway's Spain is not the tourist Spain of the coasts and beaches, but of the interior. In this heartland he encountered, and reinvented in literature, a tragic Spain of impassioned living and violent dying, a nation of Goyas and Garcia Lorcas that seemed cast to his own virile, existentialist morality. The epicenter of this universe, to which I returned this summer, is Pamplona and the surrounding hills of Navarre during the festival of San Fermin.

I had been to the legendary *sanfermines* once before, in 1977, when Spain was in the midst of its momentous transition to democracy. It was an amusing but tense festival because the emergent partisans of Basque nationalism were constantly clashing in Pamplona's streets with the police. Showing the red, white and green *ikurrria*, the Basque flag, could get one clobbered on the head by the cops; it was certainly as dangerous as running with the bulls.

All that has changed. Next to the Iruña Bar on the Plaza del Castillo, where Jake Barnes and his friends besotted themselves, the *ikurrria* hangs harmlessly on the headquarters of the Basque Nationalist Party. A kind of political normalcy reigns.

A bust of Hemingway was put up by the town fathers of Pamplona in 1968 next to the Plaza de Toros on a small pedestrian way that bears the American's name; the brave and the foolhardy who make the three-minute morning sprint in front of the bulls dash past it as they spill into the ring, if they have not already stumbled in a human traffic pileup or been gored.

Ernesto, as many Spaniards call him, both out of fondness and an inability to pronounce his surname, came to regret in some measure the success with which he had spread the raucous *sanfermines*. In "The Dangerous Summer," describing his 1959 bullfight tour across Spain, Hemingway denounces the intrusion of the modern world on his beloved fiesta: "I've written Pamplona once and for keeps. It is all there as it always was except forty thousand tourists have been added."

FOR a while, many natives concurred. "There is a debate over whether or not Hemingway was positive for the identity of the *sanfermines*," said Julian Balduz, the city's mayor. "What happened is that Hemingway put the *sanfermines* at the disposition of the whole world, and the whole world doesn't fit into Pamplona." Yet the number of foreign tourists has dropped off in recent years; the eight days of merry-making and bullfights are dominated by native Spaniards in their uniforms of white pants, white shirts, red sashes and red scarves and rope-soled shoes. (This time I decked myself out in this gear and, to my surprise, felt quite at ease. The wine helped, too.)

A hard core of perhaps 200 Americans and Englishmen returns annually to Pamplona. One of their leaders is Matt Carney, a model from Paris who achieved momentary notoriety by insulting Hemingway during his 1959 manifestation in Pamplona; another is Jeff Garth, a TWA steward, who was gored this season. American college students, with their well-thumbed paperback copies of "The Sun Also Rises," seem to check in for the opening days, then drift south to the Costa del Sol or east to the Costa Brava. But even these seem to be thinning out.

"There are fewer groupies and fringe people," said Allen Josephs, a professor from the University of West Florida who is writing a book on Hemingway and Spain. "Some people have complained that Hemingway ruined Pamplona and the *sanfermines*. That's nonsense. It's still an entirely Basque festival and a Spanish festival." Carlos Barrena, an eminent bullfight critic from Bilbao who has been going to the *sanfermines* for 27 years, concurs: "It is more comfortable for us now than it was during the Hemingway boom years."

The festival has two ingredients: wine and bulls. The Basques are good drinkers, which is a mercy in such an alcoholic event. Women seem to move around without much danger of being pinched or menaced. The rhythm of the day is set by early rising, or no sleeping, because of the running of the bulls at 8 A.M. After this event, many younger people flop in the city's gardens and sleep until lunch, which in Spain is usually eaten about 2 P.M. A preferred place to flop seems to be the gardens behind the cathedral.

A good place for lunch—now we are in Hemingway's poignant late-in-life footsteps



The Irati River, where Hemingway and his characters fished, near Arive.

—is Marceliano's down behind the *ayuntamiento*, or city hall, "where we went in the morning to eat and drink and sing after the encierro; Marceliano's where the wood of the tables and the stairs is as clean as the teak decks of a yacht except that the tables are honorably wine-spilled. The wine was as good as when you were twenty-one, and the food as marvelous as always." I had a blue trout and a green salad and talked to three garbled men from San Sebastian about the bulls.

In Spanish, you don't go to a bullfight, you go to the bulls, *a los toros*. The expression hints at the centrality of this mysterious animal. As Hemingway found, Spaniards are perplexed to come across an American who is interested in the bulls, or who knows a little bit about them. It is as if the American has crashed some secret society.

The toreros, or bullfighters, go to Pamplona because it has the second biggest *plaza de toros* after Madrid, which means they get paid well. But they don't like the unseasoned, drunken spectators who prance and cavort on the low-price, sunny side—raining cushions and hunkers of bread down onto the picador when displeased—and they don't like the big bulls that traditionally come to the *sanfermines*.

The literature on bullfighting often seems nothing but a series of laments for a golden age that, when it existed, was being lamented

for not being as good as the one before it. Hemingway falls a bit into this mode in "The Dangerous Summer." It is satisfying to be able to report that in Spain today a consensus among aficionados is building that both bulls and toreros are rising out of the decadence to which they had been condemned. The corrida has been embraced anew by many who at the time of Franco's death in 1975 spurned it as a legacy of a dark, retrograde, anti-European Spain; the same is true of flamenco. Having become a stable European democracy, Spain may now have rediscovered the pleasures of being itself.

In "The Sun Also Rises" the beautiful foothills of the Pyrenees are—with the quasi-religious experience of the bullfight—the moral counterpoint to the debauchery of Jake's lost-generation friends. So it is necessary, and uplifting, to leave wine-soaked Pamplona for a one-hour drive to the village of Burguete, which sits at 2,982 feet (910 meters), and to the Irati River, where Jake and Bill do some heavy male bonding and catch trout.

In his fiction, Hemingway is not always a reliable guide to geography and place, which he admits about for higher literary purposes. He makes us believe, for example, that one can see the monastery of Roncesvalles from Burguete; it is not possible to do so, but the linkage heightens the religious overtones of Jake and Bill's quest.

Even Allen Josephs, with all his research, has not been able to figure out exactly where Jake, or Hemingway, fished the trout, a pretty shallow, swift-moving river that winds through green hills where you can walk for hours without seeing another human being. On his return to the foothills in 1959, Hemingway found them as unspoiled as they are now, and drove "further up that lovely trout stream into the great virgin forest of the Irati that was unchanged since the time of the Druids."

He declined to give details of his movements or his secret trout spot, "because we want to go back there again and not find fifty cars or jeeps have found it." He never made it back.

At the Bar Zubiondo, which is next to a rickety bridge over the Irati in the hamlet of Arive, I made some inquiries about the famous American writer, but the proprietor, pumping a *café solo*, confessed: "The Irati is very long, so I don't know where it would have been." She had only dimly heard of Hemingway. The Irati had triumphed even over him.

Somewhere above Arive, I plunged into the underbrush and had a picnic of bread, rosado wine, plums, pears and peaches on a little stone beach by the river. I didn't catch any trout, or even try, but I think I saw one jump.

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In the Cerveceria Alemana in Madrid.

## WEEKEND

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## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).  
CONCERTS — Dec. 9: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Semyon Bychkov conductor, Andrea Lucchesini piano (Chopin, Shostakovich).  
Dec. 10: Artis Quartet (Beethoven, Schubert).  
RECITALS — Dec. 7: Oleg Maisenberg piano (Debussy, Mozart).  
Dec. 11: Salvatore Accardo violin, Bruno Canino piano (Beethoven, Prokofiev).  
Dec. 13: Virginia St. Michael soprano, Joseph Illek piano (Schubert, Schumann).  
CONCERTS — Dec. 7: Tokluster Orchestra, Günther Theuring conductor (Bach).  
Dec. 12: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Christoph Eschenbach conductor (Bach, Mahler).  
RECITAL — Dec. 13: Alexander Jenner piano (Debussy, Jelinek).  
CONCERTS — Dec. 13: Staatsoper (tel: 53240).  
BALLET — Dec. 13: "Vienna Waltzes" (Balanchine, J. & R. Strauss), "Die Puppenfee" (Hassler, Bayreuth).  
OPERA — Dec. 7: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).  
Dec. 8: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).  
Dec. 9: "La Bohème" (Puccini).  
Dec. 12: "Jenufa" (Janacek).

## BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.45).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Spanish Splendors and Belgian Villages, 1500-1700."  
MUSEES ROYAUX des Beaux-Arts de Belgique (tel: 513.55.46).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Goya."  
MUSEES ROYAUX d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Los Iberos."

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).  
CONCERTS — Dec. 8: English Chamber Orchestra, José-Luis

Garcia conductor/violin (Bach, Haydn).  
Dec. 9: National Westminster Choir, London Chamber Orchestra, Ian Humphris conductor (Handel).  
Dec. 10: London Concert Orchestra, Robert Ziegler conductor, John Alley piano, Ian Watson piano (Mozart, Offenbach).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 23: "Miracles in Carved Ivory: Kodo Okuda." To Jan. 26: "Matthew Smith." To Jan. 26: "Tradition in Japan Today." To Jan. 26: "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert & Sullivan).  
THEATRE — Dec. 12-14: "As You Like It" (Shakespeare).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: "Buddhism: Art and Faith."  
Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 16: "Torres-Garcia: Grid-Pattern-Sign." "Homage to Barcelona."  
National Theatre (tel: 633.08.80).  
THEATRE — Dec. 10 and 11: "Love for Love" (Congreve).  
Dec. 12-14: "Mrs. Warren's Profession" (Shaw).  
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 8: "Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 2: "Beatrix Potter: The V&A Collection." To Jan. 26: "Hats from India." To May 25: "British Watercolours."

## FRANCE

MONTPELLIER, Opera (tel: 66.31.11).  
BALLET — Dec. 9: Le Jeune Ballet de France.  
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 16: "Matta." To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique."  
Opéra de la Bastille (tel: 222.58.09).

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Survival." Jardin des Tuileries (tel: 47.71.20.85).  
EXHIBITION — Dec. 9-15: "Opening up France to Children." Maison de Victor Hugo (tel: 42.72.16.65).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Victor Hugo's Drawings." Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 5: "Vera Székely." "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection." Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 16: "Sir Joshua Reynolds: 1723-1792." To Jan. 6: "La Gloire de Victor Hugo." Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Le Brun & Versailles." Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Solari D'encore." Victor Hugo's manuscripts and drawings. Salle Pleyel (tel: 42.33.72.89).  
CONCERTS — Dec. 7: Munich Philharmonic Orchestra, C. Celibidache conductor (Bruckner, Ravel).  
Dec. 9: Cologne Orchestra, K. Nagano conductor (Beethoven, Brahms).  
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 42.61.19.83).  
JAZZ MUSICAL — To Dec. 19: "Black and Blue" (Segovia/Orezo).  
Tour Montparnasse (tel: 42.75.53.41).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Four Centuries of Ballet in Paris." Wally Findlay Gallery (tel: 42.25.70.74).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 17: "André Bourais."

## GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).  
BALLET — Dec. 13: "Les Sylphides" (Fokine, Chopin).

OPERA — Dec. 7: "Tristan and Isolde" (Wagner).  
Dec. 8 and 12: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck).  
Dec. 10: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).  
Dec. 11: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).  
CONCERTS — Dec. 7 and 8: Herbert von Karajan conductor (Debussy).  
Dec. 11: Bamberg Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Dvorak, Schumann).  
Dec. 13: Gianluigi Gelmetti conductor (Brahms, Zimlinsky).  
COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).  
OPERA — Dec. 7: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).  
Dec. 12 and 13: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck).  
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 134000).  
CONCERTS — Dec. 7: Bamberg Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor, Andrés Schiff piano (Mozart, Schubert).  
Dec. 11-13: Frankfurt Radio Symphony Orchestra, Eduardo Mata conductor, Tedd Jorgensen piano (Haydn, Strauss).  
RECITAL — Dec. 12: Hakan Haggard baritone, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Schubert).  
STUTTGART, Staatstheater (tel: 20320).  
OPERA — Dec. 8: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).  
Dec. 9 and 12: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck).  
Dec. 11: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).  
Dec. 12: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).  
BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 52.99.47).  
OPERA — Dec. 7, 10, 12: "Der Freischütz" (Weber).  
FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 277.92.36).  
CONCERT — Dec. 8: Orchestra del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Zubin Mehta conductor (Schubert, Verdi).

## ITALY

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).

MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 13: "Gina Pane: Partitions." "Richard Long - Salvatore Scarpitta." ROMÉ, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89).  
CONCERTS — Dec. 8-10: Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia Orchestra and Chorus, Gennadi Rozdestvenski conductor, Daniela Samonova soprano (Dvorak).  
TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (63.19.48).  
OPERA — Dec. 7, 10, 12: "Rusalka" (Dvorak).  
TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).  
OPERA — Dec. 8, 10, 13: "Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).  
JAPAN  
TOKYO, Idemitsu Gallery (tel: 213.31.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "The World of Rim-Pa School." Matsuo Museum (tel: 437.27.87).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 26: "Chinese Potteries." National Museum of Western Art (tel: 528.51.31).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 8: "Vincent Van Gogh." Okura Shokoku Museum (tel: 583.07.81).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 19: "Early Modern Japanese Painting Styles." Santory Museum of Art (tel: 470.10.73).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 15: "300th Anniversary of Bach's Birth." Tobacco and Salt Museum (tel: 476.20.41).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Ancient Mexico: History and Civilization in Michoacan." Yamatane Museum (tel: 669.76.43).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 25: "Japanese Paintings."

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).

CONCERTS — Concertgebouw orchestra, Dec. 7 and 8: Bernard Haitink conductor, Alfred Brendel piano (Mozart, Szymanowski).  
Dec. 10: Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra, Jack P. Lorij conductor (Händel).  
Dec. 11-13: Bernard Haitink conductor, Murray Peria piano (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).  
PORTUGAL  
LISBON, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (tel: 73.51.31).  
BALLET — Dec. 7: "Héro" (Louis Falco), "Ghost Dances" (Christopher Bruce).  
CONCERTS — Dec. 12 and 13: Gulbenkian Orchestra, Max Rabinovitch conductor (Dvorak).  
RECITALS — Dec. 10: Jean Pierre Rampal flute, John Steele Irish harp and piano (Bach, Roudot).  
Dec. 11: Aureli Blaszczak violin, Eugeniusz Knapik piano (Ives).  
SCOTLAND  
EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 24: "Netherlandish Drawings." To Jan. 5: "The Christmas Story." National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Bela Uitz. Prints 1920-1923." UNITED STATES  
NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Isidore." Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).  
EXHIBITIONS — Dec. 12 to March 11: "Variants." Works by American and European photographers. To Jan. 7: "Contrasts of Form: Geometric Abstract Art 1910-1980." SAN FRANCISCO, Museum of Modern Art (tel: 863.86.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 9: "Elmer Bischoff 1947-1985." WASHINGTON D.C., National Portrait Gallery (tel: 357.27.00).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 8: "Women on Time." To April 13: "Private Lives of Public Figures: The Nineteenth Century Family Print."



## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

State-of-the-Art Travel:  
Paying Attention to Detail

by Roger Collis

ONE of the world's leading strategic planners, Dr. Michael Kami, is fond of saying that the essence of successful corporate planning is to "expect the unexpected." The same applies to business travel. The most carefully crafted itinerary can come irrevocably unglued if you're kept waiting for three days for an official meeting in Africa or the Middle East. Snow can strike in Marseille, leading to a cascade of broken appointments. (Would you believe Lisbon airport being closed for 36 hours because of high winds?) Or maybe the restaurant where you'd planned to host a power lunch is closed that one crucial day.

State-of-the-art travel means checking out the options not only before you go, but "What if?" scenarios once you're on the road. The savvy traveler minimizes hassle and expense by having alternative reservations, avoiding back-to-back meetings on a single destination trip and allowing a day or two as a buffer for rest or rescheduling, especially before vital appointments in a new time zone as well as boning up on local lore. It's thorough preparation, staying flexible and paying attention to detail that count.

Here's the second part of a checklist (the first part ran last week) to guide you through the jungle of options. It is by no means exhaustive, but it may help you to refine your own business-travel strategy.

• **Keep trips short and travel light.** Some pundits believe that two weeks is long enough for any trip; when you're away a third week, your efficiency falls off (especially when crossing several time zones — you feel jet lag more flying east, but going west you're tempted to wear yourself out by extending your working day) and schedule-changing can be a logistical nightmare. Restrict yourself to carry-on luggage whenever possible. You shouldn't need more than two suits, a jacket that serves as a blazer, half a dozen shirts and maybe a spare pair of shoes.

Most women executives can travel just as light. Dramatic jewelry and a selection of blouses and sweaters means you can dress the same skirt up or down for nearly all business occasions.

• **Carry-on luggage is becoming a contentious issue** but there are no hard rules. You can get away on most airlines with two pieces measuring up to 22x19x6 inches (about 56x48x15 centimeters). If you do have to check baggage, never consign vital papers to the risk of loss or misrouting. Remember that excess baggage rates are outrageous — each excess kilogram (2.2 pounds) costs 1 percent of the first-class fare. A solution at Heathrow and Gatwick is the London Baggage Company, which can save you up to 75 percent. Charges include collection within central London and delivery at the destination airport.

• **Consider the Schiphol connection.** If you're flying long haul from a European city you can usually save money by buying a one-way ticket to Amsterdam (or an APEX/PEX or a British Caledonian "Time Flyer" fare) and then a return ticket from there which you can use to return direct to your home airport. Unlike fares from most cities, those from the Netherlands (on KLM and other airlines) are fully flexible, allowing unlimited stopovers, rebooking and change of carrier. The best bargains are in first and business class on routes to North America and the Far East. Flying from Amsterdam to Sydney can be \$800 less than from London. From Amsterdam to New York costs little more in first class than the business-class fare from London. (First-class fares are normally twice those in business class.) In Amsterdam you can buy a round-trip Air France Concorde ticket to New York (via Paris) for almost half the price charged by British Airways in London. An added bonus at Schiphol is the

Fallback plans  
are necessary  
sooner or later

typical routing might take you to the Middle East and on to the Far East. You could then go on to North America via the North or South Pacific. There are dozens of prices and options for RTW as well as restrictions regarding advance booking and number of stopovers, but it's well worth checking with your travel agent.

• **Clubs and lounges.** Use of an executive lounge comes with a business-class ticket when you fly some airlines (such as SAS, with 18 lounges around the world), with others, such as British Airways, you have to pay a membership fee. The International Airline Passengers Association has lounges at Schiphol, Tegel (Berlin) and Fiumicino (Rome). The Heathrow Business Centre (Terminal 2) provides a fully equipped office and staff for basic dues of £50 a year.

• **The duty-free bazaar.** This is a bargain or a rip-off depending on where you shop and what you buy. The best values are in shops that are tax free as well as duty free. A shop with limited space tends to carry only top of the line items. Best buys are usually items local to a country. For variety, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore are hard to beat. A recent innovation is the arrival shop where you can buy goods entering a country. In Europe, Schiphol has the best reputation for variety and prices, but the new duty-free shop at Gatwick is worth a look. Last July, prices at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport were cut on some items to compete more effectively with Schiphol.

• **Car rentals.** A spot check at Heathrow revealed that to rent a car at the airport costs 50 percent more than for the same vehicle at a downtown location. Some firms, for example Swan National at Heathrow (associated with Interrent) offer cars at advantageous prices from airports at off-airport rates. Many rental companies, especially the majors, are providing a "business service," including phones in the higher priced cars and discounts at some hotels. Car rental is so competitive that you should be able to negotiate a discount of at least 20 to 30 percent.

## Sam Shepard

Continued from page 7

tion. It would always turn, inevitably, on this accusation that there was something wrong and it had to do with me."

Yet Shepard is more elegiac than angry when he talks about his father's death. "It hasn't really clarified anything," he said. "Nothing's clearer to me. You spend a lot of time trying to piece these things together and it still doesn't make any sense. His death brought this whole thing to a head, this yearning for some kind of a resolution which could never be. But at the same time, it was well worth the journey, trying to make some kind of effort to re-establish things."

Death and time also have given Shepard some perspective, as a person and as a writer, on his father.

"When you're younger, that rage is completely misunderstood," he said. "It seems personal when you're a kid. This rage has to do with you somehow. Then as you get older you see that it had nothing whatsoever to do with you. It had to do with a condition this man had to carry because of the circumstances of his life, those being World War II, the Depression, the poverty of the Midwest farm family. And all these things contributed to this kind of malaise. Then it becomes much more interesting, when you have some distance on it, because then you can see here was a man who happened to be my father and yet he was more than just that."

One consequence of the turbulent Rogers household, and of Rogers' death, was that it made his children hunger for family. "I think it gave us a concrete perspective of what we had as a family, that it wouldn't be around forever," Roxanne Rogers said. "We've always been spread around and kind of carefree in our relations. What happened is we decided to try to put this family back together."

Rogers is working as assistant director of "A Lie of the Mind." The other daughter in the family, Sandy, wrote and performed eight songs for the "Fool for Love" soundtrack. Shepard and his companion, the actress Jessica Lange, live in Santa Fe and are expecting a child soon. Before that he headed an extended family on a northern California ranch with his first wife, O-Lan Johnson.

"Sam's always needed a family," Roxanne Rogers said. "He's always needed a base, even though it hasn't always taken the most traditional form."

"A Lie of the Mind" has brought Shepard back to New York, his first home away from his family and the scene of his early triumphs. Here he formed part of a downtown theatrical community that included the playwright Lanford Wilson and the producer Ellen Stewart. But for a man who disdains

life east of the Mississippi, and cities in particular, New York still little sentimental. He likened the city to "a kennel" and, asked how he coped with the congestion, said, "I got a .38. That's my escape hatch."

As for his memories of the downtown days, Shepard said: "For the most part, it was a kind of survival act. I wouldn't go through it again if I had a choice. When I came here I was 18 and I didn't know anything about New York. I had no idea what it was like except it was some kind of cultural center. At the time I didn't realize I was a kid. I thought — well, I don't know what I thought. And now, looking back, I see I was pretty much of a kid, running around in an overcoat. But there is a mixture of feelings. There's a sense of this is where it all started, where I started writing, in this town. So there's a nostalgia. But I don't miss the city. I'll tell you that."

More than 20 years after he first arrived in New York, Shepard also faces vastly different expectations. No longer is he just another aspiring writer, holed up in the East Village, no longer is he even the *Off Off Broadway* hero whose name meant little up-town and even less west of the Hudson. Now he is a movie star, gossip column fodder, and arguably the finest American playwright of his generation.

The surroundings have changed more than the man. Shepard sits for an interview wearing cowboy boots, jeans, a flannel shirt and a thermal vest. His conversation grows most animated not on the subject of writing but of music. He speaks knowingly of Lightnin' Hopkins and Roscoe Holcombe, two favorites; he is up to date on "Don't Mess With My Toot-toot," the surprise hit from Cajun country. And it sounds genuine when he professes not to feel the pressure to top, or at least equal, himself.

"I don't think it's possible to second-guess the reaction to your work," he said. "You just can't get involved in it. If you do get involved in it, then you try to predetermine things or calculate things. And I don't think you can work that way. It just doesn't seem possible. My work has always come out almost like a miracle, some kind of strange accident. You stumble into a certain territory that starts to excite you in a way that's not to be manifested. It comes out as a play or a character. But that kind of work cannot be formulated by 'My next project is this' or 'They're expecting me to do this.' Then it gets shot to hell, because then it becomes a career. I'm not interested in a career. I don't want to have a career. I want to do the work that fascinates me."

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## TRAVEL

## Food, History and an Art Deco Revival

PARIS — Overnight, the word went out. "Manger au Boeuf" became the slogan of the hour and from the moment the newly reconstructed Boeuf sur le Toit opened its doors in late October, this huge and historic Art Deco brasserie has been home to 500 to 700 diners daily.

Even more remarkable, Jean-Paul Bucher currently turns down 500 reservations daily, and the popularity means that reservations must be made at least three days in advance.

## PATRICIA WELLS

In Paris? In a city with such an astonishing wealth of grand old brasseries? Even Bucher — the director of the enormously successful group of restored brasseries that comprises Flo, Julien, Vaudeville and Terminus Nord — is sort of twittering with relieved contentment over the success of this monument to Art Deco architecture and the lifestyle it represents.

Clearly, Bucher is a man in touch with the times. For the taste of the Parisian of the 1980s is not all that different from the Parisian of the 1920s, when Le Boeuf sur le Toit (named after the American jazz bar in the 1920 ballet of the same name by Jean Cocteau and Darius Milhaud) was home to Picasso, Coco Chanel, Maurice Chevalier and the pianist Jean Wiener.

Now, as then, people go out looking for a good time, not simply gastronomic revelation. They want to eat well, yes, but the surroundings, the ambience, the total experience are what count in the end.

Bucher says it himself — he is selling a bit of history. And he is in the right market. Who in Paris does not want to feel, emotionally at least, part of those magic Art Deco days, when the creative class gathered at night near the piano to celebrate in public into the wee hours?

At the new Boeuf, all is as it should be. From the moment you approach the entrance on Rue du Colisée you know exactly what to expect. There will be no surprises and there will be a fête. Mountains of shell-

fish — oysters, sea urchins, clams and mussels — sparkle with gemlike clarity on glistening beds of crushed ice. Inside, the sheer volume and presence of the space is instantly exciting, visually overwhelming. You feel, for certain, you're in the right place.

THE piano bar, peach-toned walls, posters, potted ferns and massive Art Deco chandeliers, set the tone, as do the hip and happy looking diners, sharing those *plateaux de fruits de mer* and sampling classic brasserie fare, such as *salade frisée*, herring and warm sliced potatoes in a tangy vinaigrette; cassoulet, and roast leg of lamb with tender green *flageolet* beans.

The food and the service are really about as good as a diner can expect from a space this large and at a price this affordable. At Boeuf sur le Toit, a 200-franc note easily takes care of the bill.

Bucher's secret is really a combination of American-inspired business sense and traditional French respect for gastronomy. His brasseries and charcuteries share a central

kitchen that handles desserts and some of the other common food preparation. But high standards for fresh ingredients and a well-trained staff keep his restaurants from becoming mundane food factories.

And though this is the first Bucher restaurant that is a total architectural recreation, not a simple renovation, it hasn't seemed to bother diners in the least.

He could, he knows, export the theme to the United States tomorrow, but without service personnel and a guaranteed full house at lunch, the Bucher formula would soon lose its magic.

Still, like many Frenchmen, Bucher dreams of America. But for now, he is content knowing that the Parisian appetite for the solid, medium-priced brasserie that tosses in a touch of nostalgia is far from saturated.

*Boeuf sur le Toit, 34 Rue du Colisée, Paris 8; tel: 43.59.83.80. Open daily until 2 A.M. From 150 to 200 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa.*

## Clowning Around With Serious Eating

by Katherine Knorr

PARIS — We all know that France is the land where food is not only delicious but beautiful, with much care lavished on composing an attractive *plat*, on decorating pâtés and cakes. But the latest book from a group of France's wildest cartoonists shows that France is also the land where food is, well, weird.

The latest offering from HA! (for Humorous Associates), "La Table," is for anyone who takes food seriously, or rather not seriously at all.

In the eyes of this motley crew, food is all sorts of things: surrealistic, frightening, grotesque, erotic. It's not particularly appetizing, and it's not for children.

Diners indulge while a dozen frogs roll around in wheelchairs — yes, they lost their legs. Giant mice on some other planet rush up with forks to eat the cosmonaut caught in a giant mousetrap. A huge and confused scene with dozens of cooks in a restaurant kitchen is interrupted by a delivery boy bringing their lunch: takeout hamburgers. A man opens a can labeled Russian sardines only to find each time a slightly smaller can to open — like Russian dolls.

HA! cartoonists contribute to a number of France's magazines and newspapers — from the staid *France-Soir* magazine and *Le Monde* to the raunchy-but-billiarious *Hara Kiri* — as well as to such publications as *Playboy* and *Penthouse*. They also publish their own books of cartoon strips and illustrate other books. They formed the group HA! in 1980 with the intention of producing a book every year. In between "Le Vin" — which had a German and a Dutch edition — and "La Table," came "Le Ski" and "Les 7 Péchés Capitaux."

"La Table" is an obvious companion to an earlier book, "Le Vin." One of the favorite themes of the cartoonists there was, not surprisingly, cork and the devices used to pry them out of bottles. Corkscrews somehow get stuck upside down in bottles like ships in bottles. A contraption modeled on the Swiss Army knife is a seven-pronged corkscrew with a French flag. A pirate missing a hand has not a hook but — yes, a corkscrew. There is, of course, a drunk Mona Lisa, and a highly decorated military man whose honors are French wines. And the inevitable French cops with the inevitable breath analysis tests — but with some rather unexpected results.

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Bon appetit.



Illustration by Scheraga



Illustration by Laffelle



Illustration by Scheraga

## London's Dickensian Holiday Season

by Jo Thomas

LONDON — If there is a time when a visitor can sense Jolly Old England in his sprawling capital, part ancient and part still growing up, it's in December and January, when the nights are long and florists put pots of violets in their shop windows and the holiday lights have been strung since early November.

The English celebrate the holidays with Dickensian zest and amazing staying power: Christmas trees in homes are decorated by the second week in December and stay up until Twelfth Night (Jan. 6), long after the last of the chocolates with which they are laden have been unwrapped and eaten. Bear in mind, though, that museums and most restaurants close Dec. 24 to 26 and on Jan. 1 and theaters take a break on Christmas.

The Norwegian ambassador, Rolf T. Busch, switches on the lights of the gigantic Christmas tree on Trafalgar Square on Dec. 12, and carols are sung around it from 4 to 9 each night until Christmas Eve. The lights stay on until Jan. 6.

The return of Halley's Comet has prompted exhibitions at two popular London attractions, the British Museum and the London Planetarium. The British Museum displays the recently discovered Babylonian observations of the comet's visits in the years 164 and 87 B.C., as well as other sightings made before Edmund Halley predicted it would return in 1758. The Planetarium, noting that the real comet will be small and faint compared to past visits, is showing it close up in perfect skies in its "Once in a Lifetime" show every 40 minutes from 12:15 to 4:20 P.M. and from 11 A.M. on weekends and holidays. It will be closed on Christmas but resumes Dec. 26. Admission is the equivalent of \$4.

The British Museum also has, until Jan. 5, the most comprehensive exhibition on Bud-

dism ever staged in Britain, including early manuscripts, sculpture and painting. (Daily, 10 to 5; Sunday, 2:30 to 6; free.) At the Barbican Centre, a festival of traditional Japanese culture is under way through Jan. 26. The exhibit, "Toki — Tradition in Japan Today," centers around the paintings of 30 of Japan's leading Nihonga artists, who use traditional Japanese techniques while reflecting Western influences. A traditional Japanese garden and tea house will also be displayed, along with jewelry and other exhibitions. From Jan. 13 it will also include a retrospective of the Japanese film director Akira Kurosawa. (Daily, 10 to 7:15; Sunday, noon to 7:15; admission free, except for Nihonga exhibit, which is \$2.80, and the films, from \$2.)

"German Art in the 20th Century," is at the Royal Academy until Dec. 22 (admission: \$4.50). From Jan. 16 through March 31, the Academy will present the first major exhibition on World War I, including the engine from the Fokker triplane that Baron Manfred von Richthofen was flying when he was shot down, and a ventriloquist's dummy used to amuse troops in the trenches. (Daily, 10 to 5:30; Sunday, 2 to 5:30; suggested donation: \$1.40.)

Also under the museum's jurisdiction are the Cabinet War Rooms, the underground emergency offices of Winston Churchill, his cabinet and chiefs of staff, in the Government Offices on Great George Street. To find the entrance, go to the Clive Steps on King Charles Street. (Tuesday through Saturday from 10 to 5:30; \$2.80.)

The Victoria and Albert Museum has three exhibits focusing on fashion: a collection of photographs chosen by David Bailey, the fashion photographer, until Jan. 19; hats from India, until Jan. 26; and historic and contemporary knitting. (Daily, 10 to 5:30; Sundays, 2:30 to 5:30; closed Friday; donation: \$2.80.)

Concerts include Yehudi Menuhin at the Barbican Center on Dec. 26 at a Beethoven evening conducted by Norman Del Mar (\$7 to \$17.50). The London Festival Ballet opens "The Nutcracker" Dec. 26 at Royal Festival Hall, and it will run through Jan. 15. (\$5 to \$17.50). Peter Wright's production of this magical story will be performed by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden from Dec. 14 to Jan. 8 (\$6 to \$30). Wright also has a new production of "Giselle" at Covent Garden, running until Jan. 17. His "Coppelia" will be at Sadler's Wells from Jan. 3.

The English National Opera has a new production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," directed by Jonathan Miller, at the Coliseum until mid-January (\$5.50 to \$24.50). To mark the Handel tercentenary, the company is also presenting his "Julius Caesar" from Dec. 16 to Jan. 15 (\$5.60 to \$24.50). At Covent Garden, the Royal Opera, with Plácido Domingo, will begin Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" on Jan. 14 (\$10 to \$32).

Two delightful Covent Garden restaurants with French cuisine are within easy reach of both the theater district and some of the best shopping this season. Inigo Jones, 14 Garrick Street (836-6456), offers nouvelle cuisine in a former stained-glass factory. The service manages to be both friendly and unobtrusive. While prices for dinner are from \$24.50 a person, a three-course lunch or pre-theater dinner are available for \$21. Among the offerings are a salad of thinly sliced eggplant and zucchini with mint yogurt, a ragout of hare with red wine, prunes and vegetables, and a fresh sorbet for dessert. (Closed Sundays and Dec. 24 to Jan. 1.) At Thomas de Quincey's, 36 Tavistock Street (240-3972), the menu at lunch includes a red pepper mousse with avocados and a main course of filet of pork thinly sliced and shallow fried with slices of pears served in layers of puff pastry and a wild mushroom sauce. A recent lunch for two, with drinks and wine, cost \$86. (Closed Sundays and

Dec. 22 to Jan. 1; opens for dinner Jan. 2.) Salloos, 62 Kinnerton Street, in Belgrave (235-4444), serves delicious Pakistani cuisine in an intimate setting. Abdul Aziz, the curry chef, and Noor Mohammad, the tandoori chef, provide dinner for two with wine for \$66. (Closed Sundays and Dec. 24 to 26 and Jan. 1.)

MANY hotels have festive traditional dinners over the holidays. At the top of the price range, the Grosvenor House restaurant, called Ninety Park Lane (409-1290), offers an eight-course Christmas Day menu starting with fresh goose liver rolled in truffle dust, and going on to turkey venison, or Dover sole with a lobster mousse and champagne sauce for \$105 a person. Taxes and tips but not wine are included. The Four Seasons (499-0888) at Inn on the Park has an eight-course Christmas lunch that includes smoked Scotch salmon, roast turkey with chestnut stuffing or roast goose with prune stuffing, and Christmas pudding with brandy sauce for \$77, and \$38.50 for children, who will also get a visit from Father Christmas. Service and tax but no drinks included. Lanes Restaurant, at the same hotel, has Christmas lunch for \$63, \$31.50 for children, and a New Year's Eve dinner with a buffet, dancing and Champagne, for \$126, service and tax included.

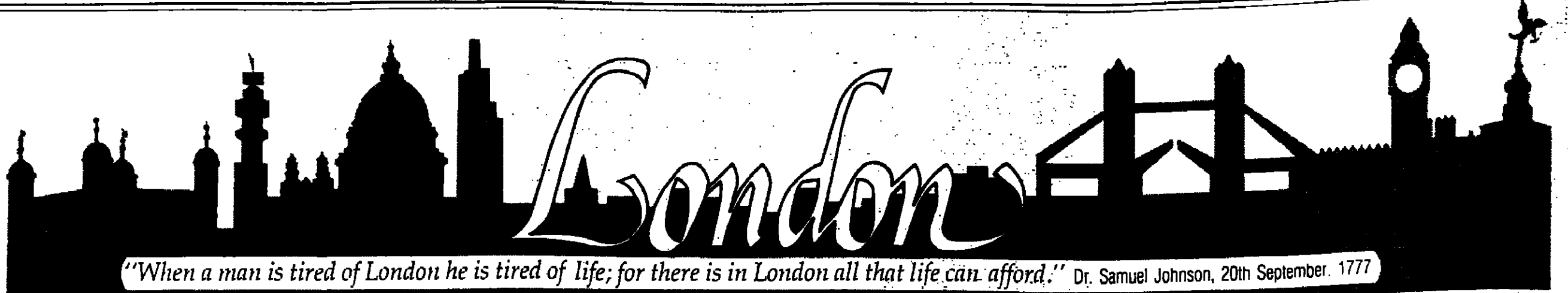
Winter visitors can find sales at many of the best stores. The Harrods sale is from Jan. 8 to Feb. 1; Burberry's from Dec. 27 for two weeks; Liberty's, from Dec. 27 for about a month; Simpson's, from Dec. 27 for four weeks; Aquascutum, from Dec. 27 for 10 to 14 days; and Fortnum & Mason, from Jan. 3, for two weeks. The Marks & Spencer chain does not have a sale as such but offers end-of-the-season reductions for about a month after Christmas.

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"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

## London Shopping... A big choice in International Style

The recent arrival of Ilias Lalaounis at 174 New Bond Street is an event of international importance. This Athens-born master in gold is a progressive jeweller of immense skill and already there are Lalaounis galleries in Athens, Paris, Geneva, Zurich, New York, the Virgin Islands, Tokyo and Hong Kong. London is the last, so far, to discover the work of this creative Greek artist.

Inspired is the right description for the collections designed by Lalaounis which are, in fact, based on past works of art seen in the various countries he visits. His first creations, for example, were directly influenced by the sculpture and jewels of Ancient Greece and since then he has looked at such diverse things as Minoan vase shapes, Byzantine architecture, Holbein paintings, seashells and, recently, space and the computer age.

In the new gallery, which stands next door to the elegant London premises of Cartier, there are also objects d'art in silver of great simplicity and beauty, all with strong historical connections.

Most of the jewellery is set in bright, 22 carat gold. At times the reasonable price surprises, but that is because semi-precious stones are often used.

Women will find these jewels very emotive and warm. Designed to tell a story, they create a link with centuries of artistic beauty.

Bond Street is an exciting, expensive shopping mecca, full of the best of everything. At 26 Old Bond Street the Chanel boutique is currently full of French charm, in clothes, quilted handbags or a sequined hair bow. Over all, the new Coco perfume is a delectable winner.

The same applies to a Hermes silk scarf, to be found in a large selection of colours and design at 155 New Bond Street.

A stroll round Belgraveia will take in two places of interest to Christmas shoppers. Simone Mirman at 11 West Halkin Street, SW1 is a very special milliner who holds two royal warrants, one from the Queen and the other from the Queen Mother. The hats are great, but in her friendly boutique Mirman sells other things — things like exclusive

handbags in stitched leather, leather jewel cases with smooth rounded corners, mink and cashmere scarves, silk ties made in London, Italian made luggage, belts and a useful business woman's brief case.

Over at 45 Elizabeth Street, SW1, Inca, of Peruvian nationality, sells many things besides extraordinary good sweaters at extraordinary good prices. There are bright rugs with ethnic patterns, ceramics, in painted frames, lots of wooden objects including salad spoons and large size figurative ceramic animals that are decorative statues in their own right, suitable for living in ancient or modern decor.

An interesting happening that took place in London a couple of weeks ago was the occasion of a dinner, held at Les Ambassadeurs to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Rejert China Shops and the 1st anniversary of their tie up with Lenox, distinguished American makers of fine china, who, since 1918 have designed and produced official state dinner services for the White House.

Rejert China Shops, of which there are three in Beauchamp Place and a fourth in Regent Street, also has branches outside the capital in Windsor, Oxford, Bath, Chester and York. They are a treasure trove of china and glass for the home. Don't be misled by the name for there are perfect sets of china and glass, although through the year there are special purchases at extremely low prices.

St. Christopher's Place is full of ideas for Christmas shoppers. Janet Clark at 5, Gees Court specializes in knitwear, either ready-to-wear or,

for approximately half the price, you can buy the garment of your choice in a knit-your-own kit.

A walk up Beauchamp Place in the trendy Knightsbridge area can clear up a lot of dress problems, as well as taking care of gift teasers.

For pure, High Society looks Caroline Charles at No. 11 has the prettiest selection of dresses and separates that run the gamut from grand silks for the country turn-out to soft paisley separates, super jackets and rose-splattered handknit sweaters. Lovely fabrics, meticulous finish and flattering cut keep customers loyal.

Up-market, and nifty too, is Tan Giudicelli at No. 12 Beauchamp Place with clothes for the woman of the world who always wears the best and likes to dress up often.

This year why not try something less traditional for a change? Something classically Oriental, for example? One of those Chinese all-day breakfasts at a Soho spot — say the welcoming *Chuan Cheng Ku* on Rupert Street where dim sum is eagerly consumed by many local Chinese. Or something grander and more stylish at Ken Lo's *Memories of China* on Ebury Street where this year the imperturbable Mr Lo will be presenting his traditional menus.

Indian special dishes? At *Bhatti* on Great Queen Street in Covent Garden Mr Puri is enthusiastic about his set price Christmas Eve supper at £9.50. "We serve classical natural cuisine of India," he says, "and we often make special dishes for customers." Along Beauchamp Place in Knightsbridge there is a plethora of unusual places offering Lebanese, French and

Portuguese food. *Pous* proclaims its national base as soon as you descend the stairs which are richly tiled and where Carlos gives his guests a typically warm Portuguese welcome.

Across the street is the decidedly mittel-European *Borshch n' Tears*, where the air is festive all year round. Here, surrounded by mirrored lamps and plush red wallpaper, diners can sop up the atmosphere and listen to sentimental songs to a guitar. At *Pomegranates* along the Thames in Finsbury all sorts of dishes are on offer from the exotic to specialties from South America, so no doubt you could find a suitably unusual and delicious Christmas dish. *Ménage à Trois* is unusual in that there are no main courses on offer and you choose an appetizer (or 'starter') and, since it's a generous one, you proceed on to dessert

or 'pudding'. Hotel dining is popular at this time of year, and several are vying with each other to produce alluring menus. Six courses at *Bracewells*, the restaurant at the Park Lane Hotel will cost you £45 on the day, with musical accompaniment in this beamed and wainscoted room. Lunch or dinner are much less expensive at the *Cumberland* where Christmas menus at the Wyvern are £14.50 for lunch, £18.75 for dinner for the run-up to the period, while the menu for the day is set at £39.50. At *Lowndes Hotel* booking is essential for their small, handsomely decorated restaurant, the *Adam Room* for Christmas meals.

The *Hilton Hotel* is now serving a Traditional Christmas Fayre in its *Brish Harvest Room* until December 24. On Christmas Day there are special menus in this restaurant and in the glamorous *Roof Restaurant* with lower prices for children.

And if you feel overweight after all this eating, you can always plan a *Holiday Inn* fitness weekend — one is on offer at Swiss Cottage in February; or there is the *Knightsbridge Diet Clinic*. A 3 week slimming course under medical supervision costs £45.

The Monogrammed Linen Shop at 168 Walton Street is used to compulsive shoppers — necessary luxuries like installed towelling robes or a more esoteric musical cushion would be super gifts which include beauty bags, slippers and all the paraphernalia necessary to a successful traveller.

Ann Price

## Good Eating during the Festive Season

Perhaps it's just as well that Christmas comes but once a year — for it isn't only turkeys that get stuffed in December! Human beings wade into food and there's no doubt we all consume far too much rich sustenance not only on the 25th but for days before and after. Small wonder the eating-places of London are geared up and ready for the annual onslaught.

This year why not try something less traditional for a change? Something classically Oriental, for example? One of those Chinese all-day breakfasts at a Soho spot — say the welcoming *Chuan Cheng Ku* on Rupert Street where dim sum is eagerly consumed by many local Chinese. Or something grander and more stylish at Ken Lo's *Memories of China* on Ebury Street where this year the imperturbable Mr Lo will be presenting his traditional menus.

Indian special dishes? At *Bhatti* on Great Queen Street in Covent Garden Mr Puri is enthusiastic about his set price Christmas Eve supper at £9.50. "We serve classical natural cuisine of India," he says, "and we often make special dishes for customers." Along Beauchamp Place in Knightsbridge there is a plethora of unusual places offering Lebanese, French and

Portuguese food. *Pous* proclaims its national base as soon as you descend the stairs which are richly tiled and where Carlos gives his guests a typically warm Portuguese welcome.

Across the street is the decidedly mittel-European *Borshch n' Tears*, where the air is festive all year round. Here, surrounded by mirrored lamps and plush red wallpaper, diners can sop up the atmosphere and listen to sentimental songs to a guitar. At *Pomegranates* along the Thames in Finsbury all sorts of dishes are on offer from the exotic to specialties from South America, so no doubt you could find a suitably unusual and delicious Christmas dish. *Ménage à Trois* is unusual in that there are no main courses on offer and you choose an appetizer (or 'starter') and, since it's a generous one, you proceed on to dessert

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Michael Leech

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TECHNOLOGY

To Catch an Auto Thief,  
Microchip Turns Detective

By MARSHALL SCHUON

NEW YORK — It is no secret that electronics have played a major role in getting better performance from today's automobiles. Nor is it any surprise that the microchip has found its way into everything from dashboards to suspension systems. But now, after a year of testing, a Massachusetts company has come to market with a unique application of the chip, one that promises a radical decrease in auto theft.

Quite simply, it is the sort of "bug" that has figured prominently in spy fiction, a small electronic tracking device that can be activated when a car is stolen and that will lead police to the vehicle.

The bug is the brainchild of William Reagan, a former police commissioner in Medford, Massachusetts. It is called Lo-Jack and it is being manufactured by Motorola and marketed by Mr. Reagan's Lo-Jack Corp. in Braintree, Massachusetts.

"For a start, we'll be selling it through 225 new-car dealers in the state," said William Duval, Lo-Jack's sales and marketing vice president. In the spring, he said, the company will open two installation centers, and many more are planned. Hardware and installation will cost the customer \$495.

The unit itself is a narrow-band FM radio that is activated by a police computer when the car's owner files a theft report. A tracking unit, made by Lo-Jack's subsidiary, Micrologic Inc., is mounted in the police car. Mr. Duval said tests in the past year have located most vehicles within 10 minutes.

Tests in the past year have located most vehicles within 10 minutes.

AT PRESENT, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, only half of the cars stolen in the United States are ever found. In 1984, more than a million cars were stolen, and the annual cost has been put at \$5 billion. In Massachusetts, which has the worst auto-theft record of any state, one of every 87 registered vehicles was stolen last year.

"Our first move is to get the State of Massachusetts up and running with the system," Mr. Duval said. "Then, using this state as a model, we'll spread out through New England, into Connecticut and New York, and then the West Coast and Texas."

Basically, he said, there are eight major problem areas for auto theft in the United States. "Not surprisingly," he added, "they are where most of the cars are: Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Miami, Boston, New York, Detroit and Los Angeles."

Automakers and the insurance industry have expressed interest in the new device, Mr. Duval said, but he added that it would not become a factory option until the system was in place in the eight problem areas. The company has been talking to the insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, he said, and it is hoped that rates will drop.

In Massachusetts, state police cars have been equipped with tracking units, and the computer that will activate the beepers in stolen cars is operated by the Public Safety Department's criminal history division in Boston. A series of police transmitters around the state will send the signal to activate a car's bug when the owner reports a theft.

The central computer contains not only the Lo-Jack activation codes but also the registration number and the year, make and color of the car, so troopers know exactly what they are looking for.

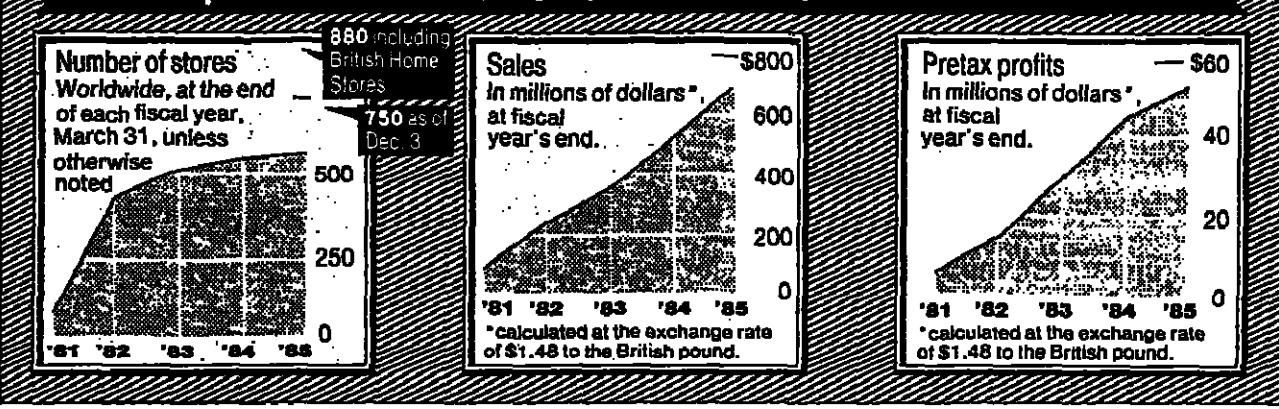
In the police car, the tracking unit is mounted on the dashboard and has indicators for relative direction and relative distance of the missing unit.

"The distance works with a two-stage signal-strength meter," Mr. Duval said. "There's a local-distant light, and when you really begin to get close to the car, the indicator comes on and the vertical scale marker drops back down to the bottom." That way, he said, the detector fine tunes the distance. In addition, the tracking unit has a circle of light-emitting diodes that provide relative bearing.

"If you pass the stolen car," Mr. Duval said, "the light will go

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 7)

The Expansion at Conran's Habitat Mothercare



British Designer Fashioning a Larger Habitat

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

LONDON — Sir Terence Conran, one of Britain's great entrepreneurial success stories, is about to enlarge his retail and design empire, and the question now is whether he can continue to work his magic.

Sir Terence's company, Habitat Mothercare PLC, which owns more than 750 stores, including the Conran's home furnishings chain in the United States, announced Nov. 25 that it was merging with British Home Stores PLC, a department store and food retailer. The transaction is worth \$2.12 billion.

Although the merger is a combination of approximate equals and the board will be divided evenly between the managements of the two concerns, Sir Terence will be chairman and chief executive of the new, as yet unnamed, enterprise.

Under the guidance of Sir Terence, Habitat Mothercare has earned a reputation for being dynamic, fashionable and fast-growing, and many think his touch will prove useful for BHS.

for British Home Stores," said Paul Deacon, a senior analyst for Wood Mackenzie & Co. In his London office one evening last week, Sir Terence compared BHS to Mothercare, a retail chain selling merchandise for young mothers, babies and children, which he acquired three years ago. It was, he recalled, a solid, well-run company whose products and stores lacked pizzazz.

"BHS is something of the same thing," Sir Terence said. "It is a very good, very decent, very straightforward company, but its products are dull. There is a great deal of opportunity to bring style and design to BHS."

Sir Terence, who was knighted two years ago for his contributions to British design and retailing, would seem to be the right man for the job. Trained as a textile and furniture designer, he began his retailing career in 1964 with Habitat, a cash-and-carry home furnishings store in London geared to young people.

The goods were modern, trendy and affordable. He began just as the postwar baby boom generation was striking out on its own, setting up households and eager for the kinds of products Sir Terence was offering. The

concept blossomed and, today, there are 103 Habitat-style stores in Europe, the United States and Japan.

Sir Terence has also diversified and expanded his retailing network through acquisitions. The Mothercare merger in 1982 was followed a year later by the purchase of Heal & Son, an established producer of top-quality furniture best known for its beds. The Prince and Princess of Wales, for instance, sleep on a Heal's bed. Also in 1983, Sir Terence joined with Morgan Grenfell & Co., the merchant bank, to buy Richards Shops, a British chain of 211 women's clothing stores.

With British Home Stores added to Habitat Mothercare, Sir Terence will be overseeing an operation with 880 stores, 35,000 employees and yearly revenues of more than \$1.5 billion.

Both as a retailer and an author of books on home design, the 54-year-old executive has become a tastemaker to millions.

For a wealthy corporate executive, however, his educational background is ordinary. He was trained at the Central School of Arts

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Pan-Electric Collapse Reveals Shaky Investment Structure

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — The laissez-faire government of Singapore is being forced to consider for the first time that it may have to bail out a private company for the sake of economic stability and its financial image.

The government was jolted by the insolvency of the huge Pan-Electric Industries Ltd., revealed last Saturday, which caused stock exchanges in Singapore and in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to close for three days this week to protect

brokerage houses and investors. For the government in Singapore, and perhaps more so in Malaysia, the crisis may inflame great political and economic damage, diplomats and economic analysts said.

The receivership of Pan-Electric poses what one Western diplomat called a "philosophical" difficulty for Singapore, which is cushioned by a stronger economic base and less political uncertainty than Malaysia. Luring investment from abroad is critical to Singapore's efforts to pull out of a slump that may bring the first contraction of

the economy this year in its 20-year existence.

"We're already getting calls from back home asking 'How's it going?'" a Western diplomat said.

Singapore has also been compelled to take the first steps toward closer control over its stock-exchange system, where brokers make and enforce their own rules.

On Tuesday, J.Y.M. Pillay, managing director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, which functions as the country's central bank, said a supervisory committee would be set up to oversee the Sin-

gapore stock exchange until a new regulatory code could be drawn.

The exchange has been marked by the use of "forward transactions" — buying or selling stock but contracting to make the payments or deliver the stock months later — that has turned transactions into what one diplomat called a "paper game."

Brokers were also borrowing heavily from banks for speculative purposes. In the meantime, smaller investors, some of whom rely on stock portfolios as collateral, became vulnerable as the economy constricted.

Economists and writers in Singapore are suggesting that brokerage houses were running up hundreds of millions of dollars in debts at a time when income in many economic sectors — property in particular — was falling. Part of this week's emergency package was the marshaling of a standby credit of \$86 million to be put up by banks for use by hard-pressed brokerage houses.

Many questions remain about what went wrong at Pan-Electric. A Malaysian businessman and politician said it would limit EC

shipments of semifinished goods to 400,000 tons next year, a figure it later increased to 600,000 tons under EC pressure.

The British clearance was given only hours before European industry ministers were due to meet here to debate the crisis. The meeting was subsequently canceled.

The officials said it was not immediately clear what assurances British Steel might have obtained in direct talks with U.S. trade officials about scheduled shipments to its U.S. subsidiary for distribution in the United States.

But U.K. officials said British Steel was satisfied with the outcome of last-minute talks with the Americans aimed at safeguarding future supplies of semifinished steel to its U.S. subsidiary, Tuscaloosa Steel Co.

"We do not have final details about the discussions, but we know British Steel is satisfied with the outcome," one British official said.

Britain had sought extra tonnage for the Tuscaloosa unit and wanted assurances about access to the U.S. market for semifinished steels after 1986.

Total EC steel sales to the U.S. are worth about \$2.5 billion a year. U.S. steel importers had complained about the impact of a deliberate slowdown in U.S. customs processing of EC steel shipments.

The slowdown was a U.S. administrative counter-measure introduced to protest at delays in signing the new trade pact, needed to replace a 1982 agreement expiring at the end of this month.

In Washington, meanwhile, the special U.S. Trade Representative, Clayton L. Yeutter, said the week-old slowdown would be lifted immediately in the wake of Britain's decision.

"Yes, the answer is that the decision will take away any problems we have with the agreement," he told a British television reporter.

"It can go into full force and effect, and certainly we'll now be able to withdraw those restrictions which were not intended to be troublesome to anybody," he said.

(Reuters, AP)

Institutions Are Gaining  
More Power on NYSE

By James Stermgold

New York Times Service

BOCA RATON, Florida — The number of Americans who invest in the U.S. stock market has risen 11 percent in the past two years, but the increase has come from individuals buying through mutual funds

rather than trusting their own stock-picking abilities, according to a survey carried out by the New York Stock Exchange.

"This movement is gathering steam," commented Greg A. Smith, president of Prudential-Bache Asset Management.

The results of the survey were released Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Securities Industry Association.

Individuals' increased use of mutual funds as their means of owning stock adds momentum to another important trend: Institutions and professional stock traders are accounting for an increasingly large share of stock trading.

According to the association, individuals now account for only 29 percent of the NYSE's daily trading volume, with the rest by institutions or professionals.

"It's almost despair," said Richard J. Paget, a senior vice president at Shearson Lehman Brothers. "Individuals don't want to get whipped in a market increasingly dominated by institutions."

Mr. Paget said individuals were buying more professionally managed, or packaged, products not only for stocks, but for a range of securities.

The number of individuals who own stocks, directly or through a mutual fund, has risen to 47 million as of mid-1985, from 42.4 million in 1983 and 25.3 million a decade ago, according to the survey.

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British pound	1.5100
Canadian dollar	1.2500
French franc	6.5500
German mark	1.3600
Italian lira	1.3600
Japanese yen	163.00
Netherlands guilder	2.2000
New Zealand dollar	1.2500
Portuguese escudo	200.00
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swedish krona	4.6600
Swiss franc	1.4800
Taiwan dollar	1.3600
West German mark	1.3600
Yen	163.00

Charges in London and Zurich, Britain in other European currencies. New York rates of 4 p.m. (a) Commercial bank (b) Interbank (c) Forward (d) Money market (e) Gold market (f) Silver market (g) Platinum market (h) Palladium market (i) Rhodium market (j) Iridium market (k) Cobalt market (l) Nickel market (m) Zinc market (n) Lead market (o) Tin market (p) Copper market (q) Aluminum market (r) Magnesium market (s) Potassium market (t) Sodium market (u) Calcium market (v) Barium market (w) Strontium market (x) Bismuth market (y) Antimony market (z) Arsenic market (aa) Tellurium market (ab) Selenium market (ac) Manganese market (ad) Vanadium market (ae) Chromium market (af) Molybdenum market (ag) Niobium market (ah) Tantalum market (ai) Zirconium market (aj) Hafnium market (ak) Rhenium market (al) Osmium market (am) Iridium market (an) Platinum market (ao) Gold market (ap) Silver market (aq) Palladium market (ar) Rhodium market (as) Cobalt market (at) Nickel market (au) Zinc market (av) Lead market (aw) Tin market (ax) Copper market (ay) Aluminum market 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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	160 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4
GE	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	1492 1/2	1492 1/4	1492 1/2	+1/4
Indus.	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Transp.	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Comp.	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4	155 1/2
145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4	145 1/2
135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4	135 1/2
125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2

Thursday's  
**NYSE**  
3 p.m.

Vol. at 4 P.M. 180,140,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 151,140,000  
Prev. consolidated close 180,420,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Declined	115 1/2	-1/4	115 1/2	-1/4
Unchanged	105 1/2	0	105 1/2	0
Total	95 1/2	+1/4	95 1/2	+1/4

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Composite	135 1/2	+1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Indus.	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Transp.	115 1/2	+1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Comp.	105 1/2	+1/4	105 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	160 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Bonds	115 1/2	+1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Utilities	105 1/2	+1/4	105 1/2	+1/4
Indus.	95 1/2	+1/4	95 1/2	+1/4

## Dow Tests 1,500 and Retreats

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange tested the 1,500 level Thursday but finished mixed in the fourth heaviest trading session in history. On the Big Board, 181.01 million shares changed hands in the most active session since Oct. 19, 1984.

The Dow Jones industrial average broke through the 1,500 level in an early afternoon surge, crossing a centennial mark for the second time in a month. The Dow passed the 1,400 level on Nov. 6.

However, late selling caused the Dow to close with a modest loss of 1.49, to 1,492.91, down from its record, set Wednesday, of 1,494.40.

Analysts said a tug-of-war between computerized buying programs pushing the market up, and profit-taking pulling it back, characterized the session.

Other indicators also fell. The NYSE composite index eased 0.13 to 117.57. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.35 to 203.88 and the price of an average share declined 4 cents.

The lead of advancing issues over decliners was wide at midday, but narrowed late in the session. Advances finally outpaced decliners issues 867-787 among the 2,056 issues traded.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply rose \$4.4 billion in the week ended Nov. 25.

Edward Nicolski of the Minneapolis-based firm of Piper Jaffray & Hopwood said a Dow close above 1,500 would not have the major significance that it might once have enjoyed.

Mr. Nicolski said the most important event that has occurred among the various indexes that market analysts watch was the "confirmation" of the rally provided when the Dow Jones transportation average reached a new high on Wednesday.

"That really brought people off the sidelines," he said.

Chester Pado, of A.C. Securities in Los Angeles, agreed that the 1,500 level on the Dow has less significance than previous centennial marks.

"People do not expect 1,500 to pose as formidable barrier as 1,300 did," he said. Sometimes a round number makes investors wonder if a move up has ended, he said. At this point, however, there are no signs that the market has topped, Pado said.

Pacific Gas & Electric was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 19%. Texaco followed, up 1/4 to 31% and AT&T was third, falling 1/4 to 23%.

## M-1 Jumps \$4.4 Billion

**Reuters**  
NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, jumped \$4.4 billion in the week ended Nov. 25, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Thursday. The increase was well above expectations, but largely reflected computer problems at a system clearing bank during the reporting week, analysts said.

M-1, comprising cash in circulation, checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks, rose to a seasonally adjusted \$621 billion in the latest week, the Fed said.

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Indus.	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Transp.	115 1/2	+1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Comp.	105 1/2	+1/4	105 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Sales				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Declined	115 1/2	-1/4	115 1/2	-1/4
Unchanged	105 1/2	0	105 1/2	0
Total	95 1/2	+1/4	95 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
243.11	243.41	244.22	+0.29	243.11

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	160 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4
GE	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	1492 1/2	1492 1/4	1492 1/2	+1/4
Indus.	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Transp.	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Comp.	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4	155 1/2
145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4	145 1/2
135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4	135 1/2
125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Indus.	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Transp.	115 1/2	+1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Comp.	105 1/2	+1/4	105 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Declined	115 1/2	-1/4	115 1/2	-1/4
Unchanged	105 1/2	0	105 1/2	0
Total	95 1/2	+1/4	95 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	160 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Bonds	115 1/2	+1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Utilities	105 1/2	+1/4	105 1/2	+1/4
Indus.	95 1/2	+1/4	95 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	160 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4
GE	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	1492 1/2	1492 1/4	1492 1/2	+1/4
Indus.	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Transp.	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Comp.	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4	155 1/2
145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4	145 1/2
135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4	135 1/2
125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Indus.	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Transp.	115 1/2	+1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Comp.	105 1/2	+1/4	105 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Declined	115 1/2	-1/4	115 1/2	-1/4
Unchanged	105 1/2	0	105 1/2	0
Total	95 1/2	+1/4	95 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Bonds	115 1/2	+1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Utilities	105 1/2	+1/4	105 1/2	+1/4
Indus.	95 1/2	+1/4	95 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	160 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4
GE	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	1492 1/2	1492 1/4	1492 1/2	+1/4
Indus.	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Transp.	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Comp.	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
155 1/2	155 1/4	155 1/2	+1/4	155 1/2
145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	+1/4	145 1/2
135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4	135 1/2
125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Indus.	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Transp.	115 1/2	+1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Comp.	105 1/2	+1/4	105 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	125 1/2	+1/4	125 1/2	+1/4
Declined	115 1/2	-1/4	115 1/2	-1/4
Unchanged	105 1/2	0	105 1/2	0
Total	95 1/2	+1/4	95 1/2	+1/4



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Brazil to Repay 25% Of Failed Banks' Debt

**United Press International**  
BRASILIA — Brazil has announced that it would reimburse 25 percent of the losses suffered by private banks failed Nov. 19. The payment will come to about \$100 million.

The National Economic Council made the decision Wednesday, two weeks after the central bank closed the large Comind and Amilcar banks and the smaller Maisonnave bank.

The decision calls for approximately \$100 million in monetary reserves to be drawn to reimburse international creditors who lent an estimated \$415 million to the three banks. Together, the three had uncovered losses of \$764 million.

Local creditors also will be reimbursed for 25 percent of their losses, the council said. Payments to all creditors will begin Dec. 16. Financial sources said about 150 U.S. banks and some Japanese and European lenders had faced losses or what are known as "Resolution 53" loans.

These are sums lent by international creditors to Brazilian banks, which then re-lend the money locally. The loans do not carry a government guarantee but the added risk normally is compensated by higher interest rates.

Initially, Finance Minister Di-

son Fumero had said the government would not accept responsibility for all of the losses suffered by the international creditors.

Mr. Fumero said the foreign banks had made the loans "with higher spreads" than on a less risky government-guaranteed loan, "but now they want the government to carry the responsibility."

But officials were said to be worried that creditors — particularly smaller U.S. regional banks — would withdraw their support for Brazil's negotiations over its \$103-billion foreign debt if the government ignored the losses.

Brazil is trying to reschedule payment of about \$46 billion in debt that falls due before the end of the decade. The negotiations with the banks have been stalled until Brazil reaches agreement with the International Monetary Fund on an economic recovery program to control the budget deficit and bring the country's 224-percent inflation under control.

**Mergers Flourish in U.S.**  
**United Press International**  
PHILADELPHIA — A total of 646 U.S. companies were acquired by or merged with other U.S. companies in transactions worth at least \$1 million in the third quarter of this year, Mergers & Acquisitions magazine reported Thursday.

These figures are based on data from the third quarter of 1985, which was the highest number of acquisitions in any quarter since 1980, the magazine said.

The magazine also reported that the total value of acquisitions in the third quarter was \$10.5 billion, up from \$9.5 billion in the second quarter and \$8.5 billion in the first quarter.

The magazine also reported that the total value of acquisitions in the third quarter was \$10.5 billion, up from \$9.5 billion in the second quarter and \$8.5 billion in the first quarter.

## Italy's Aeritalia To Seek Listing For Its Shares

**Agence France-Press**  
ROME — Aeritalia, the Italian aircraft manufacturer, said Thursday that it will soon obtain a stock-exchange listing.

The company's two shareholders, the state-owned Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, with 20 percent, and IRI's engineering branch, Finmeccanica, with 80 percent, have decided to seek a listing at the same time as an unspecified increase in share capital. It did not specify on which bourse it would seek a listing.

Shareholders have been invited to a meeting on Dec. 18 to discuss the change.

Aeritalia was profitable in 1984 or the fourth successive year. It earned 17 billion lire (about \$10.5 million) on sales of 1.16 billion lire.

The company builds wings for the European Tornado fighter aircraft and assembles the 100 Tornados bought by Italy. It is developing a G-222 civil and military transport plane, and provides parts for the DC-9 and DC-10, and has a equal share with France's Aero Spatiale in the ATR-42 regional transport aircraft.

## Sir Terence Conran's Habitat Faces Challenge of Expansion

(Continued from Page 11)

nd Crafts in London, not on the laying fields of Eton or in the halls of Cambridge or Oxford. For years, he had boundless energy and ample funds, but commercial success came only at first.

Yet today, the British press calls him the "King of High Street." High streets in Britain are the main thoroughfares in city or town centers. Perhaps most accurate was the description offered last week by a London columnist, who called Sir Terence "the closest thing retailing is to a superstar."

He is not the only luminary in

the Conran family. Sir Terence's son, Jasper, is one of Britain's crop of young internationally recognized fashion designers. Shirley Conran, the second of Sir Terence's three wives, is a former newspaper editor and a best-selling author whose successes include "Lace," a women's novel filled with steamy bedroom scenes.

Sir Terence, too, has made a mark as a popular author, although his bedroom scenes are of a different type. His books on home design have been best sellers in Britain and have also sold briskly in the United States. His fifth title, "The New Home Book," has just been published in the United States.

Much of Sir Terence's success stems from his attention to detail. When the company was smaller, he used to approve every product before it was sold. That has changed, but only slightly. His attentive management style is still legendary within the company. One official at headquarters recalled the time Sir Terence "read everyone the riot act" when he found an unused sheet of paper in one of the office waste baskets.

That bit of corporate lore is passed along as an example that the boss hates waste, not that he is a miser. In fact, every Monday morning the staff finds flowers on each desk because Sir Terence thinks they lift morale.

In Sir Terence's view, a penchant for detail is a key ingredient in retailing success. "Retailing has got to be an act of total conviction," he said. "You can't do well without attention to all the details. You can't just fiddle with a bit of it. You have to have an idea, a concept that you pursue with conviction."

## Hanson Reports Pretax Profit Up 49.5% on Year

**Reuters**

LONDON — Hanson Trust PLC reported Thursday that its pretax profit in the year ended Sept. 30 had risen 49.5 percent from the previous year, to £252.8 million (\$375.4 million).

The group also announced a one-for-three bonus issue.

Hanson's sales rose to £2.67 billion from £2.38 billion a year earlier, and its profit, up from £169.1 million, was above many analysts' expectations.

But shares of the group, whose £570-million rights issue earlier this year attracted limited stockholder support, showed little change. Hanson shares traded Thursday at 209 pence each on the London Stock Exchange, up from 207 pence at Wednesday's close.

Gordon White, chairman of Hanson Industries Inc., said Hanson was looking at other opportunities in the United States while it awaited an appeals court's decision on its offer for SCM Corp.

Hanson is appealing last week's decision by a U.S. district court to allow an investor group led by Merrill Lynch & Co. to exercise an option to buy two SCM businesses.

There are signs of improvement in the division's market and increased new orders.

New customer project activity is high within the division, but these favorable factors were unlikely to affect trading performance until the next financial year, it said.

Ferranti said new orders were significantly higher elsewhere in the group, in particular for airborne radar units and for naval systems.

Recent export success for the Tornado and Sea Harrier aircraft and the agreement on the European fighter aircraft project were encouraging for the company, it said.

Investment in new capital equipment continued to be substantial, and in the first half totaled over £18 million, an increase of 20 percent from the year-earlier period, it said.

**COMPANY NOTES**

Boots Co. said it is discussing the acquisition of Glaxo Holdings wholly owned subsidiary, Farley Health Products Ltd., a supplier of food and nutritional supplements. Boots declined to reveal a target price for the unit.

Cannon Mills, U.S. textiles producer, said it will sell its bedding and towel operations to Fieldcrest Mills Inc. for \$250 million. The units account for about 80 percent of Cannon's sales.

Club Méditerranée SA said it has reached agreement with Cie. Internationale des Wagons-Lits to merge their tourism rental activities. Value of the merger, which covers 93 properties and a total of 30,000 beds, was not disclosed.

Kanagaki Gumi Co. of Japan was awarded a contract to form a consortium to finance, build and operate a tunnel across Hong Kong harbor. The group, New Hong Kong Tunnel Co., includes Lilley Construction Co., Paul Y. Construction Co., and China International Trust and Investment Corp.

Matthew Brown PLC, subject of a £138-million (\$204-million) takeover bid from Scottish & Newcastle

## U.K., Japan Seek Phone Business in Third World

**By Bob Haggerty**  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The national telephone companies of Britain and Japan are starting campaigns to sell their expertise in the Third World.

For Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. and British Telecom, operating their respective domestic telephone networks will remain the dominant business. But both see opportunities to create a useful sideline through overseas service units.

"We're putting a lot of increased effort in trying to export our skills," John A.C. King, managing director of BT's overseas division, said in an interview.

BT and NTT thus are moving into the traditional business of Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain, which provides telephone service in 36 developing countries and territories, a legacy of the British em-

pire. C&W's Hong Kong operations account for about 60 percent of its operating profit, and most of the rest comes from smaller operations in the Third World.

C&W's diversification, by contrast with its bigger rivals, is aimed at the developed countries. In recent years the company has begun building up telephone and data-transmission ventures in Britain and the United States. Investors have a chance to gamble on that strategy with this week's sale of £933 million (\$1.33 billion) of C&W shares, representing the British government's remaining 23-percent stake plus new shares offered by the company.

In October, Japan's NTT opened a new subsidiary, NTT International, to seek projects overseas. Such business was off limits to NTT until last April 1, when it was turned into a joint-stock company

in preparation for the government's plan to sell as much as two-thirds of NTT to Japanese investors.

Hisashi Shinto, president and chief executive of NTT, said the international unit would seek to design, build and operate phone systems.

Both NTT and BT say they will invest in foreign telecommunications networks where governments want foreign equity partners.

BT's Mr. King said his company hopes to have formed at least two joint ventures in Third World countries by next February. By then BT might also have a contract to operate one country's telephone system, he said.

BT also is trying to diversify into manufacturing. It agreed earlier this year to buy 51 percent of Mitel Corp., a troubled Canada-based maker of digital switchboards.

The British government, which owns 49.8 percent of BT after last year's sale of the rest, is expected to announce soon whether it will allow the Mitel acquisition, opposed by some of BT's British suppliers.

NTT's Mr. Shinto said his company would stay out of manufacturing. NTT's expertise is as a buyer of equipment, he noted.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co., meanwhile, is emphasizing equipment sales through joint ventures with foreign manufacturers, including Philips NV and Ing. C. Olivetti & Co.

But Robert C. Holder, AT&T's regional director for Europe, said the company sees operation of foreign phone networks as "not particularly attractive."

## Telecommunications Imports Stir Limited Interest in Japan

*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Japan does not appear likely to go on a buying spree for foreign telecommunications equipment, even though the steep rise of the yen this year has made imports much cheaper for the country.

Hisashi Shinto, president and chief executive officer of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., NTT, said in an interview here Thursday that the yen's rise would help his company buy more foreign goods. But he said that Japanese makers still offer the best prices and quality for most equipment.

"Nobody can compete with Japanese products which are manufactured on a mass-production basis," said Mr. Shinto, who visited London this week on a business trip.

Mr. Shinto indicated that NTT was interested in imports only of equipment and technology not yet available on a large scale in Japan. For instance, he said, U.S. satellite technology is "far beyond" that of Japan, and certain foreign software products are attractive.

U.S. trade officials have focused on telecommunications equipment as one area in which they believe Japan should buy more foreign products. In the fiscal year ended last March 31, NTT says it spent 700 billion yen (\$3.45 billion at the current exchange rate) on equip-

ment and supplies, about 5 percent of which came from outside Japan.

Mr. Shinto declined to predict how much foreign equipment NTT would buy this year. He said the company has no target for such purchases but considers them case by case.

In September, NTT and International Business Machines Corp. agreed to set up a joint venture to sell telecommunications and computer software systems in Japan. Most of the products sold by the venture, NTT's first with a foreign partner, are expected to be made by IBM.

NTT is interested in more such ventures with foreign companies, Mr. Shinto said. But, he added, "we are not getting any realistic proposals yet."

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Jean de Moity, President

The distinction of a fabled house of haute couture, the dynamic energy of the youngest creative fashion team in Paris, an uncompromising old-fashioned idea of service, a brand new determination to define exclusive elegance for the contemporary woman: In spell-binding style, the house of Jean Patou has set its sights on maintaining that quintessence of quality that has been its byword since the legendary couturier established his business over 70 years ago.

"To be sure of perfection," says Jean de Moity, Jean Patou's great-nephew and Patou president since 1980, "one must make everything oneself." So this 100 percent family-owned company continues to be one of the rare couture houses to design and produce every product bearing its name.

The haute couture is designed by Christian Lacroix, at 34 the same age as de Moity, whose brother Guy, 32, head of the New York subsidiary, makes up the tripartite of this bright young team all in their 30s. Lacroix, called "a talent to watch" by The New York Times, designs the couture clothes, the hats, which play a prominent part in his collections, and all accessories including belts and shoes.

Patou's fabulous fragrance, Joy, "the coziest perfume in the world," was created by a Patou perfumer just as Jean Lacroix, the present house "nose" composes luxuriously extravagant formulas like the one for "1000" in 1972, based on the Osmanthus flower of China which only blooms for several hours each spring, a scented opulence only Patou would dare to produce.

In the same spirit, Patou is bringing out a rare "Book of Perfumes," containing the 12 fragrances of the Collection, the recently revived "parfums d'époque" launched between 1925 and 1964. Available by special order, the three-volume work recounts the glittering history of the house and the stories of such evocative scents as Amour, Amour, Divine Folie and Noemondie.

Exports account for 65 percent of perfume production, a 25 percent increase, with major markets evenly split between the United States and the Far East followed by Europe and the Middle East. To better control distribution, Patou repurchased the New York firm in 1982 and have established offices in London, Milan, Geneva and Hong Kong.

Patou's dedication to what de Moity calls "small is beautiful" is perfectly illustrated by their world renowned best-seller, Joy, whose rare natural ingredients mean production will always be exclusively limited. They will continue to concentrate on offering each client the same regal service in the things they do best: couture and fragrance.

De Moity's mission is to provide a climate where Patou designers can produce "the most exceptional things possible" which their loyal distinguished clientele has discovered are found nowhere else in the world. Like a rare Burgundy, Patou's designs will continue to be strictly limited and equally precious — a symbol of the peerless perfection of the best of the best.

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMITÉ COLBERT

## Texaco Requests Award Be Cut

**The Associated Press**

HOUSTON — Texaco Inc. trying to invalidate a \$10.53-billion judgment against it, argued Thursday in a Texas court that Pennzoil Co. should get no more than \$500 million in its failed bid for Getty Oil Co.

Judge Solomon Casey must decide whether to accept, reverse or reduce the award. A jury ruled Nov. 19 that Texaco illegally persuaded Getty to abandon a merger with Pennzoil. Texaco then purchased Getty for \$10.2 billion last year.

Texaco has said the award could threaten its existence. Texaco lawyers said the award held at most represent the difference between what Pennzoil offered for Getty and what Texaco paid.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

## INVITATION TO PREQUALIFICATION

Contractors interested in being prequalified for the land preparation of the OUAKA SUGAR PROJECT estate, should obtain payment of 50,000 F CFA to the President of the NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR OUAKA SUGAR PROJECT REALISATION the prequalification form and submit it at least for December 16, 1985, 1 p.m. local time.

The land preparation is financed by the SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT.

The land preparation involves: bush clearing, vegetation burning, heavy subsiding, land leveling on 1,300 ha, agricultural road network construction for about 100 km and small road civil-works. The prequalified contractors would participate in the final bidding.

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Les parts "B" ne donnent pas droit au dividende.

Les porteurs de certificats "A" auront la faculté, jusqu'au 31 janvier 1986, d'utiliser le produit du coupon précité à la souscription de nouvelles parts, sans devoir acquiescer les frais d'émission prévus dans le règlement respectif du fonds. Dans ce cas, le rattachement se fera sur base de la valeur d'investissement de la part valable le jour de l'opération. Ces conditions seront également valables pour le montant en espèces qui sera versé en exemplement du produit de l'amortissement du coupon, pour parvenir à l'unité supérieure le nombre de parts à souscrire.

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bedrooms, 1.5 bathrooms, 1.5

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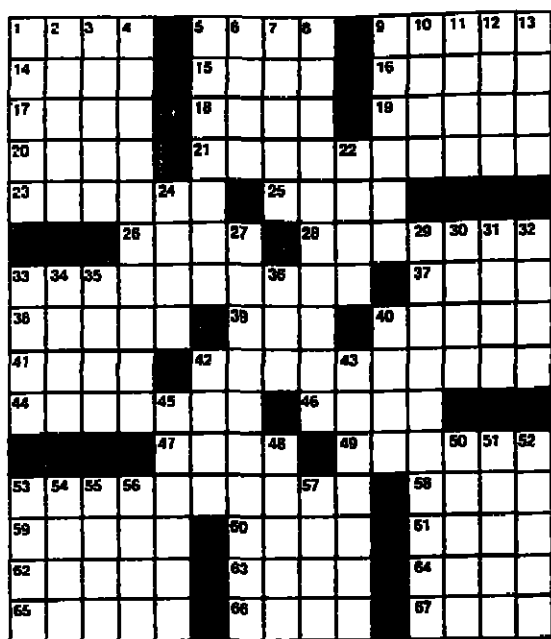
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THE CAR SHIPPING









SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE, page 17

**ACROSS**

1—bang (recklessly)  
5 Drains  
9 Mansard features  
14 Claudius's successor  
15 Kind of Australian grass  
16 Hives  
17 At any time  
18 "Oz" author  
19 A sister of Jupiter  
20 Lessor's return  
21 "Little Iodine" creator  
23 Party to a bill of exchange  
25 Store detective, at times  
26 Catenaries  
28 Etas and Pelée, e.g.  
33 Annulments  
37 Mother of Romulus and Remus  
38 Composer of "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer"  
39 Proper  
40 Assign  
41 Teen melody  
42 Arrange systematically again

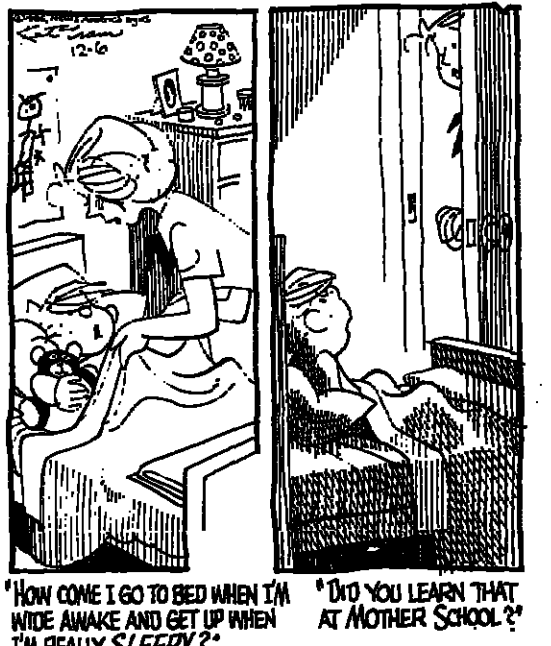
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12 High-born, in Hesse  
13 Mediocre  
22 Slangy affirmatives  
24 Goddess of strife  
27 Certain windows  
29 "The Spirit" creator  
30 "Cinders," 1926 film  
31 Turnout  
32 Stuff  
33 He loves: Lat.  
34 Musical family name  
35 Eure neighbor  
36 Nick and—  
43 "Anthem" author  
44 McCoy  
46 Early Virginian  
47 R.L.S. component  
48 Delivered goods in trust  
53 "Little Orphan Annie" creator  
58 QB Brian  
59 Look—(burry up)  
60 Demanding  
61 Rocketry org.  
62 Entertainer  
63 Yugoslav of Anouk  
64 Organic compound  
65 Noted violinist  
66 Nick and—  
67 L.A. sports team

**ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE**

1. Bang  
2. Drains  
3. Mansard  
4. Claudius  
5. Successor  
6. Kind of Australian grass  
7. Hives  
8. At any time  
9. "Oz" author  
10. A sister of Jupiter  
11. Lessor's return  
12. "Little Iodine" creator  
13. Party to a bill of exchange  
14. Store detective, at times  
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37. "Anthem" author  
38. McCoy  
39. Early Virginian  
40. R.L.S. component  
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43. QB Brian  
44. Look—(burry up)  
45. Demanding  
46. Rocketry org.  
47. Entertainer  
48. Yugoslav of Anouk  
49. Organic compound  
50. Noted violinist  
51. Nick and—  
52. L.A. sports team

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW COME I GO TO BED WHEN I'M WIDE AWAKE AND GET UP WHEN I'M REALLY SLEEPY?"

"DID YOU LEARN THAT AT ANOTHER SCHOOL?"

That Scrambled Word Game by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRAPE  
MELIP  
FUMINE  
WENTIG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: CHASM FORGE CAMPER TRUANT

Yesterday's Jumbles: He was hoping to get his trim figure back, but actually had this—A FAT CHANCE

## WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

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## How Parents Go Bananas

"Because when money was still accorded a little respect in this country," I said, "people used their checkbooks only for the most serious purchases, like buying a car, a house, a trip to Europe."  
Miami Vice resumed with screaming guitars and contemporary music. A revoltingly evil man was buying a car, a house, a trip to Europe and paying with cash. Before he took off for Europe, I knew, that man would go to the supermarket, buy three bananas to help him survive the airline food and pay for them by writing a check. And wonder we're going down the drain.

"You mean to hell in a hand basket," said the oldest child as he rose to refresh his bourbon.

*New York Times Service*

## Zoe Caldwell: Seeking Lillian Hellman's 'Clinker'

**Zoe Caldwell as Lillian Hellman**

lian's great love was her father—a witty, liberal, good-looking man. She was the only daughter. When she was 14, she saw her father kiss this giggling, faded, sexy woman and then get into a cab with her. Lillian was in such a rage of impotence toward her father—and feeling such pity and contempt for her mother—that she climbed to the top of a fig tree and threatened to hang herself from it and broke her nose.

"Like a lot of Southern people, she had a black nose, Sophronia," she gave her nose a prod—which must have hurt terribly—bandaged it up and put her to bed. Sophronia was a great moral force, and when she found out why Lillian had thrown herself from the tree, she said, "Don't you tell anyone about your father. If people ask you, you say you fell from the fig tree in the street. Don't you go through life making bad trouble for people." Those were the words—"making bad trouble for people." Years later, when Lillian wrote her letter to the House Un-American Activi-

On scholarship, she left for England to play walk-ons and understudy at Stratford-upon-Avon. By her second season there she was appearing as Cordelia in "Lear," Helena in "All's Well That Ends Well" and Bianca in "Othello."

"I'm a gypsy and I've gone wherever my career took me," she said. "I've always been afraid of being a big fish in a small pond, so whenever I felt too comfortable, I'd cut and run. I'd take the first job that was offered me. So I played a lot of parts I wasn't ready for. That didn't matter. I

Whitehead and put her career into low gear. They have two sons — Charles, 13, and Sam, 16. For a while, Caldwell said, she "jumped in there with the boys to make sure they grew into reasonably solid citizens." The family lives in Pound Ridge, New York.

"People must think I'm tempestuous and strong," Caldwell said. "They're always saying to Robert, 'Must be very interesting, but very difficult to live with Zoe.' But I'm not that way at all. Of course, I've been a theater person all my life, and will be as long as I live. It's what keeps me balanced. Acting gives me a certain calm."

A world record \$105,000 (\$155,000) was paid Thursday for a bottle of Bordeaux believed by some experts to have been made for Thomas Jefferson. The 1787 Chateau Lafite was inscribed with the vintage and the letters "Th.J." and was bought by Forbes Magazine. New York at Christie's in London. "It's nice to know that some of Mr. Jefferson's wine is finally coming home," said Christopher Forbes, 35, a son of the publisher Malcolm Forbes. He said the wine would be added to the family's collection of American presidential relics. It was sold by Harry Rodenstock, a music publisher from Wiesbaden, West Germany, who said it was found earlier this year among more than a dozen bottles of Bordeaux behind a cellar wall in an old house in Paris.

A college lecturer in Scotland says Andrea Mantegna's "Adoration of the Magi," for which the Paul Getty Center of Malibu, California, paid a record \$8 million (then about \$10.3 million) in April, is a 19th-century fake. Experts who know the Italian Renaissance painting dismissed the claimance "It's absolute rot," said Timothy Clifford, director of the National Gallery in Edinburgh, where the work is on display. His commensurate followed a lecture by Peter Collins at the Duncan of Jordanstone Art Gallery in Dundee. Collins, 50, spoke about his doubts after arguing his case in letters to newspaper. The Times of London devoted half a page to the subject Wednesday. "No one agrees with Collins so far," wrote the newspaper's art sales reporter, Geraldine Norman, adding: "For my money, it's genuine." Collins contends that a man in the picture looks like a 19th-century hunk but that the turban of the Magi are not those of Mantegna's day, that the Virgin is wearing a turban and that he robe appears to have a lapel, and that two of the figures appear to be borrowed from other Mantegna works. William Mooten-Owen, who cataloged the painting for Christie's, said he considered Collins' arguments "nonsensical." The National Gallery of London, which returned the painting to the Getty Wednesday to try to raise enough money to match the price paid by the Getty museum. The seller was the Marquess of Northampton.

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**

[illegible]

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center clasp gold and diamond.

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It is the signature that counts."

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